

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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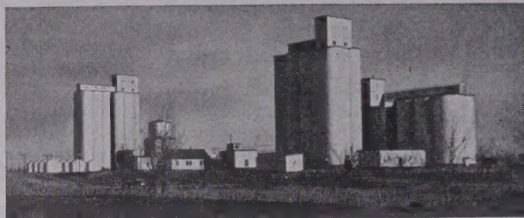
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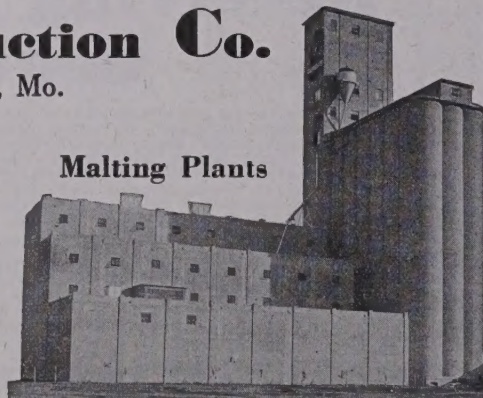
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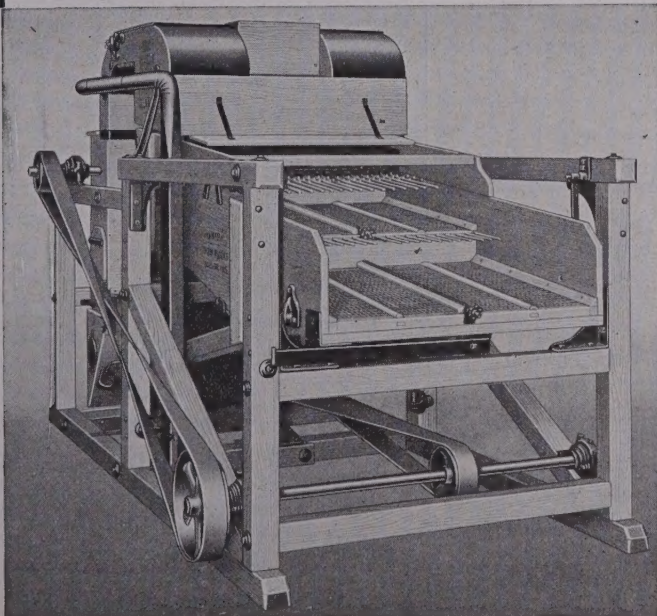
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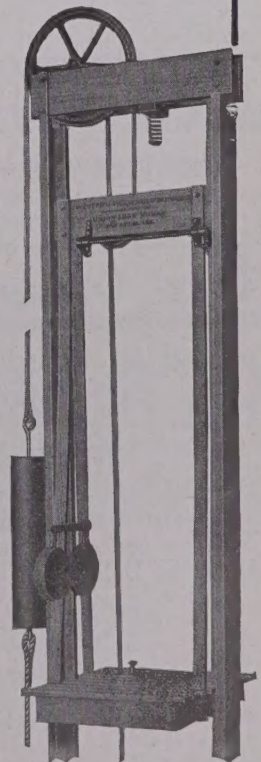
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MANAGER with 25 years' experience in co-operative and independent elevators in Iowa desires to make connection with grain, feed or seed firm on the West Coast. Past records will stand inspection and elevators under my management were moneymakers. Can make change on month notice. Write 92R5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOUND

FOUND! A package of Virginia Feeding stuff Inspection Tags Series C. One of these stamps must be attached to analysis tag on each package to show tax has been paid—L. M. Walker, Jr., Comm. If you can prove ownership, package is yours without cost. Lost & Found Dept. of Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Minneapolis No. 3 Portable Corn Sheller, also Grain Loader. Thos. L. Moore, Hamersville, Ohio.

For Sale—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

For Sale—Forsberg separators for grain and seed. Benjamin Gerks, Sales Agent, 154 East Ave., Rochester 4, N. Y.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—3 Great Western Roller Mills with Combs Automatic feeders—2 baggers and a Mill Size Grain Cleaner. E. E. Brass, Petersburg, Ill.

FOR SALE—1 Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Tester, complete large and small rolls, battery eliminator, like new. Address 92W2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—We are dismantling and re-converting a 600 Bbl. Flour Mill and Elevator that was in full operation 30 days ago. Good machinery and equipment available, including 5 Barnard & Leas Plan Sifters. Tumbler Brite, Inc., Monticello, Ind.

FOR SALE—1—100 H.P. Fairbanks Morse semi-diesel engine, two double head attrition mills direct connected to 20 H.P. motors, one 50 H.P. Fairbanks Morse 220 volt 3 phase 60 cycle 900 R.P.M. motor, one Robert Meyers 50 H.P. 3 phase 60 cycle 220/440 volt 1200 R.P.M., D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—Grain elevator, 23 ft. 6 in. complete with chain, 4 in. cups and sprocket for drive. Hay presses, large bale, use 7 ft. 3 in. wire. 1 Dederick stationary, two lever track with capstan and cable. 1 Hendricks travelling, two lever with crab. Bags, recleaned fertilizer, burlap, suitable for grain, in bales of 500. R. W. Dilatush, Dayton, N. J.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—1-30" or 36" Bauer or S. W. Attrition mill, belt drive, single disc preferred. 1—Monarch Husk Reel, style "R".

1—Corn Cob Breaker, to break cobs 1"-1½" long, capacity 4 ton per hour. Tumbler Brite, Inc., Monticello, Indiana.

WANTED—CORN CUTTERS AND GRADERS.

Two Howes No. 1A or 2A Corn Cutters, one large capacity Grader, Knife Grinder and Dresser. Quickest possible delivery. Advise what you have and earliest shipment can make.

Address 92W7
Grain & Feed Journals
Chicago 4, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—10 ton Fairbanks Truck Scale.
B. W. Kyner, Wilson, Kans.

MOTORS—GENERATORS
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

MOTORS — PUMPS — AIR COMPRESSORS;
Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, air compressors. Largest stock in Illinois outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade. Also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner motors, Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. Ask for Bulletin No. 23. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two 20 H. P. International engines \$100.00 each. Installed electric motors. Rink & Scheib, Edinburg, Illinois.

FOR SALE—One 95 H. P. return tubular boiler 66" x 15' with all connections. One Brownell steam engine 75 H. P. automatic. 400' of 1½" rope with sheaves. All items in good condition. Edgerton Grain & Coal Co. Edgerton, Ind.

BEANS FOR SALE

For Sale—Cull beans in carlots. Benjamin Gerks, 154 East Ave., Rochester 4, N. Y.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—
for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.50 per hundred, or 500. \$11.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

SEEDS FOR SALE

SEED FOR SALE—We wish to offer the following State Certified seed for sale—Lincoln, Richland, Illini, Chief beans, Vicland, Boone, Tama, Marion seed oats. U. S. and Illinois hybrid seed corn numbers. We can take care of carlot shipment of many of the above mentioned varieties. Write for prices on cleaned, bagged and tagged seeds. Ainsworth Seed Co., Box 46, Mason City, Ill.

**If What You Want you see
advertised, tell the advertiser.
If Not—Tell the Journal.**

Grain Storage Receipts

A written receipt is indispensable to grain dealers who store grain for farmers. This receipt records the amount, kind, and grade of grain, and sets forth terms of storage as follows:

"Stored grain will be purchased at per bushel under the Chicago..... future, settlement to be made on or before 19.... at which date the grain described herein will be considered sold.

"Storage must be paid for at the rate of for the first days, and at the rate ofc per bushel per (month, day) thereafter until sold, this charge to include fire insurance. Deterioration and shrinkage at owner's risk."

Grain Storage Receipt book contains 75 originals of goldenrod bond paper, 75 duplicates of manilla, 3 sheets of carbon, and heavy, pearl-grey pressboard covers. Shipping weight, 1 lb. Order Form 158R. Price 95c each, or 3 books for \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Consolidated

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912 and March 3, 1933

of Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, published semi-monthly at Chicago, Ill., for October 1, 1944.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Charles S. Clark, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Editor, R. R. Rossing, Chicago, Ill.
Managing Editor, Charles S. Clark.
Business Manager, Charles S. Clark, Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

Charles S. Clark, 327 South La Salle St., Chicago.
D. M. Clark, Chicago, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)—None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is....(This information is required from daily publications only.)

CHARLES S. CLARK,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of October, 1944.

(Seal) Alice M. Mealliff,
Notary Public.
(My commission expires September 30, 1947.)

The Last Word in Clark's Direct
Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.85, plus postage.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables									
32 lbs. per bushel—OATS									
600	18-00	640	19-52	680	21-44	720	23-36	760	25-28
610	18-10	650	20-02	690	21-54	730	23-46	770	25-38
620	18-20	660	20-12	700	22-04	740	23-56	780	25-48
630	18-30	670	20-22	710	22-14	750	24-06	790	25-58
640	18-40	680	20-32	720	22-24	760	24-16	800	26-08
650	18-50	690	20-42	730	22-34	770	24-26	810	26-18
660	19-00	700	20-52	740	22-44	780	24-36	820	26-28
670	19-10	710	21-02	750	22-54	790	24-46	830	26-38
680	19-20	720	21-12	760	23-04	800	24-56	840	26-48
690	19-30	730	21-22	770	23-14	810	25-06	850	26-58
700	19-40	740	21-32	780	23-24	820	25-16	860	27-08
710	19-50	750	21-42	790	23-34	830	25-26	870	27-18
720	20-00	760	21-52	800	23-44	840	25-36	880	27-28
730	20-10	770	22-02	810	23-54	850	25-46	890	27-38
740	20-20	780	22-12	820	24-04	860	25-56	900	27-48
750	20-30	790	22-22	830	24-14	870	26-06	910	27-58
760	20-40	800	22-32	840	24-24	880	26-16	920	28-08
770	20-50	810	22-42	850	24-34	890	26-26	930	28-18
780	21-00	820	22-52	860	24-44	900	26-36	940	28-28
790	21-10	830	23-02	870	24-54	910	26-46	950	28-38
800	21-20	840	23-12	880	25-04	920	26-56	960	28-48
810	21-30	850	23-22	890	25-14	930	27-06	970	28-58
820	21-40	860	23-32	900	25-24	940	27-16	980	29-08
830	21-50	870	23-42	910	25-34	950	27-26	990	29-18
840	22-00	880	23-52	920	25-44	960	27-36	1000	29-28
850	22-10	890	24-02	930	25-54	970	27-46		
860	22-20	900	24-12	940	26-04	980	27-56		
870	22-30	910	24-22	950	26-14	990	28-06		
880	22-40	920	24-32	960	26-24				
890	22-50	930	24-42	970	26-34				
900	23-00	940	24-52	980	26-44				
910	23-10	950	25-02	990	26-54				
920	23-20	960	25-12						
930	23-30	970	25-22						
940	23-40	980	25-32						
950	23-50	990	25-42						
960	24-00								
970	24-10								
980	24-20								
990	24-30								
1000	24-40								

Form 3275 Spiral includes tables giving direct reductions of any weight of grain, from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10 pound breaks. This set of Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables weighs 2 lbs. Price \$1.70, plus postage. Order 3275 Spiral.

Truck Loads to Bushels.
Just what you have been wanting. Now let the big trucks come, so you can determine with a glance the number of bushels and pounds over in each load truck delivers. These six Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables continue the reductions made by Form 3275 Spiral, and have a range from 12,100 to 23,090 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, only \$1.70 plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

A combination of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral gives complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Both sets of tables now for only \$2.85, plus postage. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

Send all orders to the semi-monthly

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

Headquarters—Books for Grain Dealers

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



Surrender

**STARTS WITH
WAR BOND
SALES**

*Official
U. S. Coast Guard
photo.*

Two members of the shortening Berlin-Tokyo Axis captured fighting side by side in France.

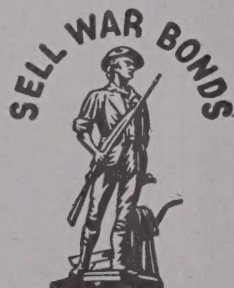
A CONTINUOUS flow of money is the first requisite of a continuous flow of manpower and matériel to the fighting fronts.

Money, raised in continuous War Bond sales, makes it possible to attack—to attack unceasingly until the Axis is forced into total, unconditional surrender!

Retailers of America, our armed forces expect you to help make them the best trained, best equipped,

best cared for fighters on land, sea and air. They want to finish the fighting at the earliest possible moment. They want to get home to the jobs that you will have helped to provide through built-up post-war purchasing power—*by selling more War Bonds than before!*

War Bond selling is your part of the job of bringing about the Axis' unconditional surrender. Keep working at it. Drive your War Bond sales to an all-time high. Then drive them higher! higher!! higher!!!



Back the Attack!
SELL MORE THAN BEFORE!

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., OCTOBER 25, 1944

DISCOUNTS of three-cents for each per cent of moisture in excess of 15 per cent contained in new crop grain sorghums is encouraging shippers to hold their grain until it is drier.

ANY DELAY in loading, transporting or unloading heating grain can always be depended upon to result in a discouraging discount, and no grain shipper has ever been known to enjoy even a small discount.

PRODUCTION goals for 1945 grain crops may result in larger crops and lower prices. European nations are in such desperate need of food and cash, the large stock of wheat being accumulated by the CCC may start prices down the toboggan when dumped.

CAN YOU show an ear of corn bearing more than 26 rows of kernels? A corn grower of Clark county, Iowa, has been searching his fields for such an ear for 52 years but all in vain. Have the breeders of hybrid corn overlooked this opportunity for real distinction?

EASY MARKS of the Buckeye state who have been accepting rubber checks for a small bag of feed, and giving a large amount of cash in change, will be relieved to learn that at last the swindler has been overtaken and will not patronize them again for some time to come.

IT IS THE common knowledge of all builders of fire proof grain storehouses that the installation of combustible material in any grain elevator destroys all claims to being fire resistant. Permitting wood forms to remain at the top of the bins has resulted in many fire losses exceeding the cost of forms' removal. Keep wood out.

ALL EFFORTS to stamp out the infection of growing wheat with black stem rust seems to have been in vain so far as Wyoming is concerned. Experiment station plant pathologist Dr. Starr reports, after a plant disease survey that the loss in some fields was fully 50 percent. Evidently the destruction of all common barberry is not the only remedy needed to give relief from flying rust spores.

THE MOISTURE content of new corn in some districts is so excessive cautious elevator operators are refusing to take it in unless a full car load is assured for quick shipment to a nearby market. Few terminal elevators are equipped with pick axes to chop hot corn out of delayed box cars. Moderate temperature is improving the condition of corn every day. It is better to wait than to suffer the pangs of heavy discounts.

TRIAL SHIPMENTS of new crop grain has long been used by many experienced shippers to get a line on the grade and price of grain being offered at their station, thus ignoring the advantage of a clear understanding of Federal rules governing the classifying of grain and the careful use of modern devices for determining the moisture content and the weight per bushel. Buying grain by kind long since became obsolete with discriminating dealers.

JACK FROST is so slow about making his first call of the season, many weeds still bear a heavy crop of green seeds. Every grain dealer knows that green weed seeds can not be stored safely with small grain without frequent inspection and occasional blowing. The safest way is to refuse to take in such a mixture without docking at least six cents a bushel to allow for cleaning and elevating. When small grain starts to heat it is most difficult to save a shipment from a heavy discount in any central market. It is far better to install a modern drier and put every shipment in prime condition before loading and thereby avoid heavy discounts for heating.

ALTHO MUCH farm machinery is now obtainable without a certified priority, machine corn pickers remain on the restricted list, and much of the crop will be delivered at country elevators freer from husks and stalks than has been common with machine picked corn. The high scale being paid corn huskers is attracting old time experts to the fields.

THE GRAIN trade of many sections is stagnant because of would-be shippers' inability to obtain box cars to relieve the congestion of their storage bins. The railroads have many box cars on order but, builders can not fill these old orders because steel is needed by makers of fighting equipment to fill Government war orders. Shippers and receivers can help to relieve the famine by expediting the loading and unloading of box cars.

ALERT country elevator men are very busy these days trying to keep their rapidly increasing stock of beans well covered with fire insurance. Owners rest more peaceably when all known fire hazards are corrected and modern facilities for extinguishing fires in their incipency are installed on every floor. Cautious elevator owners are employing vigilant night watchmen to inspect their plants thoroly every hour in the hope of reducing fire losses, keeping down the cost of fire insurance.

AN ELEVATOR which was rebuilt at Oakville, Ind., some time ago, wisely selected a far sighted owner, who insisted on providing a cistern of large capacity and kept it full of water. When the fire was discovered in the elevator head the elevator contained a lot of grain, fully justifying the writing of \$90,000 fire insurance. The blaze was soon beyond control, so the Muncie Fire Department was called and kept the loss down to \$1500 through the efficient assistance of the bountiful supply of water.

GRAIN INFESTING insects are so numerous this season it behooves every elevator operator to do everything in his power to keep his plant clean. Each accumulation of dust, dirt and broken grain is a veritable Paradise for these destructive pests. Walls, ledges and dark corners should be kept free from dust. The liberal use of compressed air will help greatly to overcome the labor shortage and to clean box cars before loading. Treating each load of grain with a powerful insecticide before sealing doors will insure better grading of each shipment to a central market. Good housekeeping can be depended upon to prevent discounts for bugs. If you will carefully inspect each load taken in you can reduce your losses. Warm October has increased the crop of bugs. Watch out.

RECOVERY of the Philippines, which now seems in sight, will materially ease the situation with regard to manila rope for transmission of power.

CASHING checks for strangers has been found extremely unprofitable by 50 Ohio elevator operators who have been victimized by the same slick check swindler.

LARGE CROPS and favorable harvest weather with fewer animals on the farm have united to ease up the feeding situation. Consuming areas should be able to obtain supplies nearer home.

MANY shippers are using sound judgment in moving out soybeans instead of corn, with the result that primary markets are receiving more beans than corn, the reverse of the situation a year ago.

THAT 15-CENT bonus offered by the CCC to wheat growers holding the grain on the farm until May 31 as collateral for loans is not likely to induce large farm storage; observing farmers are always looking for the highest market and that seems now.

THE MAY and July futures of grain seem too low compared with spot or December delivery, indicating the advisability of letting spot grain go at present attractive prices, replacing if necessary to maintain a position, with the distant futures.

THE RECENT death of a pioneer Northwestern grain merchant marks the end of the era that witnessed the clearing of the timber and the plowing up of the prairie, and marks the beginning of a new era of diversified farming, that calls on the grain elevator operator to take on side lines.

WE ARE GLAD to acknowledge that we are receiving more reports of news of special interest to grain dealers, from our widely scattered subscribers, than ever, and we deeply appreciate this active assistance in giving our readers more information about what is going on in the grain trade.

COUNTRY grain buyers who happen to receive flaxseed of quality suitable for planting are urged to segregate the good seed, to be sold for planting. The acreage must be increased in 1945; and foreign seed can not be relied upon. Over 4,000,000 bus. of domestic seed must be set aside for planting.

EVERY PROPERTY owner is a firm champion of equitable taxes for all and an outspoken opponent to any discrimination in taxation. The charge that mutual fire insurance companies do not pay taxes is far from the truth as is shown by the statement of taxes paid by the mutual companies, who are members of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau on page 268 of the Journal for Oct. 11.

SETTLEMENT of the suit by the St. Louis feed manufacturer against Memphis Exchange Clearing Ass'n without court action is a gratifying indication that merchants can adjust their differences by getting together. The new factor making trouble is the O.P.A. ceilings that make it impossible for a seller to bid up the price of spot grain in order to accumulate a stock to apply on an Exchange contract.

THE PUBLIC resentment when it became known that CCC was selling wheat for feed to livestock did not last long probably because the breadeaters were not denied their daily loaf. According to J. B. Hutson President of the Commodity Credit Corpn. only 114 million bushels of wheat was sold for feed during the crop years of 1942-43; 306 million bushels during 1942-1943 and 500 million bushels during 1943-44. As the number of grain consuming animals is fewer and the crops of corn, grain sorghums and wheat are larger than ever the breadeaters of U. S. A. will not go hungry.

The Car Famine

The scarcity of box cars throughout the grain belt may be relieved temporarily by the high demurrage charges recently announced, but no pronounced improvement can be expected until the European struggle is suspended. The railroads have thousands of box cars on order but can expect few deliveries before the car builders are awarded priorities for materials needed in their construction. The Government is shipping so much war materials and supplies to our fighting forces the railroads are unable to transport as much grain to market in their reduced number of grain tight box cars as they did last year. However, the daily successful activities of the Allies brings victory and the filling of the railroads box car orders nearer to fulfillment.

An Irritating Faux Pas

At last the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Ohio is resenting the autocratic methods of the OPA and Sec'y Latchaw has warned its members against signing an impertinent questionnaire in a notice specifying that, "An OPA Inspector out of Toledo office is now submitting a homemade blank questionnaire typed on 5 cent tablet paper demanding that the Grain and Feed Dealer sign that he has committed no 'omission' or 'commission' violating the business Code of Ethics as promulgated by the bureau at Washington."

While it is doubtful if any head official of the OPA ever authorized such an insolent investigation, it has stirred the ire of Ohio elevator operators beyond measure and all recipients are mad clear through. Can you blame them?

How Much Regulation Will the Trade Stand

Careful students of the guiding principles of government are agreed that the proper province of government is to govern, to regulate, but not to serve in any capacity. In its attempt to make effective the mandate of Congress requiring parity by "all lawful means" the C.C.C. has succeeded in getting the government deeply involved in the handling of grain, altho its experience to date and that of the old Farm Board has proved beyond all doubt that cereals can not be efficiently marketed by inexperienced officials, in defiance of Supply and Demand, without incurring overwhelming losses for American tax payers.

The lending of money at low rates of interest to grain growers by the CCC encourages farmers to speculate with other people's money and to hold grain off the market, altho careful analysis of grain marketing practices by agricultural school economists show that farmers who sell their grain as soon as harvested realize a higher average net return than those who hold for later sale. Wheat often deteriorates due to heating and weevil, and always shrinks in weight; sometimes it burns, or is stolen. If sold the cash received can be put to work and earn a steady return.

War Food Administrator Jones has announced that all 1944 wheat which farmers have under loan May 1, 1945 will be taken over by the CCC at parity prices plus 15 cts. per bushel, less all carrying charges to the end of the storage year. Grain held by anyone else, even though stored in the safest facilities obtainable anywhere must be sold in the open market without any consideration from the AAA, the WFA or the CCC at the OPA's ceiling prices or less. Thus the government is promising to pay the producer handsomely to hold grain until May 1, but the elevator operator who carries wheat must assume all the expenses, care and responsibilities of ownership without any consideration from the various governmental agencies who are trying to control the marketing of all grain and drive the grain dealer out of business.

While it is generally supposed that all citizens not now behind prison bars will be treated fairly and equitably under all laws and regulations of the government, this rank discrimination against the elevator operators should cease, but will be increased unless the organized trade protests more vigorously than any objections so far made public. Political interference with the best market ever enjoyed by the grain growers and consumers of any country should be abolished for all time.

Washington News

The O.P.A. has drafted a wheat price ceiling regulation to be submitted Oct. 31 to the Wheat Industry Advisory Committee.

Effective Oct. 21 the O.P.A. has set new maximum prices for rough rice higher than those formerly in effect, by amendment 3 to M.P.R. 518.

Malting barley has been re-defined by the O.P.A. as "barley which the buyer intends to use for manufacturing into malt or to resell for use for that purpose."

Loans by the C.C.C. on all commodities since its organization to June 30, 1944, amounted to \$4,053,028,000. On wheat alone \$1,351,679,000 was lent on 1,434,584,000 bus.

All restrictions on corn processors' grinding operations have been removed by the War Food Administration, in an effort to lift control from the corn industry as soon as possible.

Manufacturers' prices of bulk rolled oats in containers holding more than three pounds have been "frozen" at each seller's highest price during the period July 1-Aug. 5, 1943, the Office of Price Administration said, effective Oct. 23, 1944.

An order (War Food Order No. 103) requiring elevators and others to set aside certain corn for sale to authorized purchasers was terminated by the War Food Administration on Oct. 2. The order had been in effect since June 24.

Millers and grain dealers recently discussed for two days with the C.C.C. officials at Washington the matter of exports of flour and wheat for which a program is to be drafted. The private grain trade is to be permitted to participate in wheat exports.

The O.P.A. announced Oct. 23 that a draft had been made of a proposed revision of M.P.R. 401, the processed grain ceiling order. Prices are not changed. If approved it will be a supplement to F.P.R. No. 2 or No. 3. The revision covers processed corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, and grain sorghums.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Oct. 23 held that directives of the National War Labor Board are not subject to court review, reversing the district court ruling in the case of the United Gypsum Co. plant at Warren, O. The "Board's order is not enforceable, and its report is merely advisory," the court said.

Restrictions on the types of barley that can be sold for malting purposes were removed by O.P.A., effective Oct. 16. The original imposition of the restrictions on the types and grades of barley that could be sold for malting purposes at premium prices was believed necessary to allow barley not normally used for this process to be sold for feed.

The War Food Administration has reduced from 35 to 25 per cent the set-aside requirements on specified classes of short-grain milled rice produced in the southern states and eliminated the set aside on long-grain varieties in that area. Requirements remain at 35 per cent for all rice in California, where the production is almost exclusively short-grain.

The C.C.C. loan price on No. 2 grain sorghums is 95c per bushel when stored on farms. A 5c per bushel discount will be made on grain sorghums grading No. 3, and 15c per bushel on No. 4; mixed grain sorghums will require a 2c per bushel discount. Grain sorghum loans will mature on demand, but not later than April 30, 1945, and such loans must be dated on or prior to Feb. 28, 1945. All loans will bear interest at 3 per cent.

A pamphlet on simplified Spanish has been prepared to spread knowledge of the language in North America, and will be mailed free of charge on application to Pan-American Society, Box 315, Quito, Ecuador, South America, during 1944 and 1945.

O. P. A. Enforcement

Norfolk, Neb.—James Nelson, Mitchell farmer and cattle feeder, paid \$67.87 on claims for alleged overcharges on sale of 2,795 pounds of unprocessed northern alfalfa seed to the Kollman-Warner Seed Co. of Norfolk, Neb., according to District O.P.A. Director Charles Smrha.

Bertrand, Neb.—The Bertrand Co-operative Exchange paid \$59.21 on a treble damage claim for alleged overcharges on the sale of No. 2 yellow shelled corn to trucker-merchants, according to District O.P.A. Director Charles Smrha.

Hastings, Neb.—A judgment of \$981.22 has been entered in federal district court against the Nebraska Consolidated Mills of Hastings, Neb., according to District O.P.A. Director Charles Smrha. The judgment was brought against this company because of alleged sale of wheat mill feeds at over-ceiling prices. The action charges the firm, during the period from Jan. 14 to June 7, 1944, sold wheat mill feeds to purchasers in mixed and pooled cars at prices ranging from 75 cents to \$2 per ton in excess of maximum prices as established under maximum regulations.—G. M. H.

C. C. C. Wheat Purchase Program Defined

Oct. 24 in a letter to A.A.A. divisional directors the W.F.A. gave a detailed official explanation of the method of carrying out the program to buy unredeemed loan wheat, as follows:

On farm-stored wheat, the purchase price will be the loan value (not including storage advance), at the point of delivery for the grade and quality delivered, plus 15c a bu. Carrying charges to be deducted from the purchase value include:

- (1) The unpaid amount of the note, including any storage allowance advance.
- (2) Interest computed on unpaid amount of the note at 3 per cent a year from the date of disbursement to the end of the storage year, except that interest will be computed to the date of delivery in the event that delivery is made after the end of the storage year. The storage year ends May 31, 1945, in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, and June 30, 1945, in other states.
- (3) The amount of any indebtedness to the CCC.

The producer will receive credit at the purchase price for wheat delivered and may deliver all of the wheat stored in any bin described in the loan documents. CCC will remit the net amount due the producer without right of assignment. In the event of a shortage, the producer shall pay in cash the amount of the deficit.

Warehouse-stored wheat purchase price is set at the loan value at point of storage for the grade and quality of wheat as evidenced by the warehouse receipt plus 15c a bu. Carrying charges to be deducted are:

- (1) Unpaid amount of the note.
- (2) Interest computed at 3 per cent a year on the amount of the note from the date of disbursement to the end of the storage year for the area in which the wheat is stored.
- (3) Accrued unpaid storage charges to the end of the storage year. Storage charges accrue at 1/30c a day for the first 210 days if received by wagon or truck, 1/30c a day for the first 180 days if received by rail or water.
- (4) Accrued unpaid conditioning and insurance charges to the end of the storage year. Conditioning and insurance charges vary by areas and are $\frac{1}{2}$ c a month, or fraction, for varying periods, depending on the area. This time is six months in the Chicago and Kansas City areas and five months in Minneapolis.

Loan value of the grade, quality and quantity of wheat shown by the warehouse receipt will be recomputed and credit given for under disbursements. Deductions will be made for over disbursements as well as for any other indebtedness to CCC, and the net amount remaining as a credit to the producer will be remitted without right of assignment.

Expansion of industrial uses for the post-war surplus of agricultural products will have to be based upon a far lower price level than we have in mind when we talk about support prices. Here, as in exports, we have an outlet only if a two-price system is in effect.—Rep. Clifford Hope.

Good Trade in Sorghum Futures at Kansas City

From Sept. 19, when the market for trading in grain sorghums was opened at Kansas City, Mo., to the end of the month total sales of grain sorghums aggregated 24,696,000 pounds.

The average daily turnover was nearly 2,500,000 lbs.

The daily open interest averaged 10,284,000 lbs.

The December future has been hovering around the \$1.80 per cwt. mark.

Receipts have been running 20 to 30 cars daily.

Stocks of grain sorghums in Kansas City public elevators Oct. 24 aggregated 277,132 bus., against 498,721 bus. a year ago.

The trading unit is 56,000 pounds.

The Case Against Ralston Purina

The ceiling order on mixed feeds established maximum prices on a computation of ingredient costs including changes which take place from time to time, plus the usual and customary margin which the manufacturer obtained in the past. While theoretically this was a perfectly fair basis upon which to establish ceilings, actually it left the door wide open for differences of opinion to develop.

In practice, a feed manufacturer seldom knew for sure whether his prices did or did not violate the ceiling order. This was long ago recognized by the officials who knew something about the feed business, but their views as to what policy ought to be followed were not accepted by the legal division.

It is out of this background that the Purina case has arisen and probably it will be necessary for that company to spend a considerable fortune developing the exact facts with which to defend themselves—to say nothing of spending a vast amount of time which should be given to more constructive things.—*The Hook-Up of Millers National Federation.*

Elevator Company Responsible for Agent's Fraud

Mosbrooker, agent at Beulah, N. D., for F. H. Peavey & Co., issued to Theodore Hauser, a farmer, a storage ticket for 3,960 bus. of wheat, which ticket was purchased of Hauser by the First National Bank of Dickinson.

Mosbrooker absconded.

Auditors found that altho Hauser had more than 6,000 bus. of wheat in the elevator, all had been paid for. Hauser had no grain in the elevator at the time the receipt for 3,960 bus. was issued.

When Peavey & Co. refused to honor the ticket the bank brought suit for conversion, the answer to which was that the ticket was the result of a fraudulent scheme between Mosbrooker and Hauser.

Under the law of North Dakota a storage ticket is a "negotiable receipt." The jury found that the ticket was issued by a duly authorized agent.

Defendant showed that the bank had notice of defects in the receipt, such as lack of address of the payee or depositor, incorrect date on the receipt, mutilation of Mosbrooker's signature on the receipt, and unfilled blanks on the statutory stub of the receipt thereby failing to show scale ticket numbers, gross bushels, dockage or net bushels.

Judge Thomas said: "The rule in North Dakota is that nothing but clear evidence of knowledge or the notice of fraud or mala fides can impeach the prima facie title of a holder of a negotiable paper taken before maturity."

Judgment of the North Dakota District Court in favor of the Bank was affirmed.—140 Fed. (2d) 815.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Durum Wheat for Seed?

Grain & Feed Journals: I would like to know where I can obtain some durum wheat seed for planting.—Thornton Feed Mill, Cisco, Tex.

Ans.: Altho durum or so-called macaroni wheat is grown largely in the Northwest, the matter of adaptability indicates that Texas seed should be obtained.

The State of Texas operates several experiment stations, some of which have worked with durum wheat. A suitable variety should be obtainable by writing to A. B. Conner, director of the Texas Experiment Station, the postoffice of which is College Station, Tex.

Distribution of Cars During Car Shortage

Grain & Feed Journals: We would be interested in receiving what information you may have relating to the proper distribution of grain cars between competitors during a car shortage. What rules should be followed by a railroad company in making distribution in case neither shipper is receiving all the cars he needs? Does storage capacity, grain on hand, ability to load, etc., enter into a situation of this kind?—Jesse A. Stemen, mgr. Convoy Equity Exchange Co., Convoy, O.

Ans.: The rules governing distribution of cars to grain shippers were published on page 154 of Aug. 23, 1944, number of Grain & Feed Journals.

Priority for Building Seed House?

Grain & Feed Journals: I am contemplating building a seed house of which the cost of construction would be about \$5,000. Is there any limit to new construction, as to how high you can go without priority?—L. E. Zucker, manager Farmers Exchange Co., Chatfield, O.

Ans.: Construction up to \$1,000 can be undertaken without permission.

For over \$1,000 file application W.P.B. 617 with nearest W.P.B. office, of which there are nine in Ohio. Those nearest to Chatfield being at Toledo, Columbus and Lima. Such office will consider the request and determine whether it is so essential that permission should be given, first consulting the county and state A.A.A. committees.

These local offices have full power to approve applications costing up to \$100,000. Over that amount the application is referred to Washington.

Book on Grain Characteristics?

Grain & Feed Journals: Is there a book that will tell how to distinguish between winter and spring wheat, and two-row from six-row barley and the various other characteristics of the grains?—James J. Grogan, agent Montana Elevator Co., Grass Range, Mont.

Ans.: There is no good work on this subject. On wheat the most helpful is a pamphlet issued by the United States Department of Agriculture as Technical Bulletin No. 795, and obtainable from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Many of the Federal Grain Supervision Office have a copy.

The title of the Bulletin is "Classification of Wheat Varieties."

As to barley the nearest Federal Grain Supervision Office could probably show samples and point out what differentiates the two sorts.

Also write to Willis B. Combs, who has been conducting educational work in grain grading for the Federal Grain Supervision. His address is Room 1110, New Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

Recovery of Unpaid Salary?

Grain & Feed Journals: M. E. Pennington, who passed away several years ago, left a roll of papers I supposed of no value; but later discovered his salary check for \$75 dated May 15, 1930, from the wheat pool elevator at Enid, which had not been cashed.

I wrote the Farmers National Grain Corpo-

ration, Eugene Curtis, receiver, Chicago, but the letter came back stamped "Removed, left no address." How could I manage to get this money?—Mrs. M. E. Pennington, Kingfisher, Okla.

Ans.: After all claims against the Farmers National Grain Corporation had been paid by Receiver Curtis there remained \$111,977.20; but this balance went to the Farm Credit Administration on a loan of \$14,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 was still due July 30, 1943, leaving nothing. Consequently there are no funds to meet this claim for salary.

Death of John H. MacMillan, Sr.

John H. MacMillan, Sr., 75, Orono, Lake Minnetonka, chairman of the board of Cargill, Inc., and head of the Cargill enterprises since 1909, died Oct. 6 at Abbott Hospital, Minneapolis, following an illness of slightly more than a month.

Mr. MacMillan was born in LaCrosse, Wis., on Aug. 11, 1869. His father was a pioneer lumberman and capitalist in LaCrosse. In 1887 he came to Minneapolis and entered the grain business in association with his cousin, the late John D. MacMillan, in the Osborne-MacMillan Elevator Co. He left Minneapolis for Fort Worth, Tex., in 1891, where he engaged in the grain business until 1898. He then was prevailed upon by his father-in-law, W. W. Cargill, to take over the management of his lumber interests in Arkansas, which at that time were very extensive. Upon the death of S. D. Cargill in 1903 he returned to Minneapolis as vice-president and general manager of the Cargill Elevator Co., and when the late W. W. Cargill died in 1909 he became head of all the Cargill enterprises. When Cargill Elevator Co. was reorganized and succeeded by Cargill, Inc., in 1936 he was elected chairman of the board.

During World War I Mr. MacMillan served as president of the Council of Grain Exchanges, an organization of all the principal grain exchanges of the country. In 1922-23 he served as president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and had been a member from 1903 to 1937.

He was also president of The Valier Co., an extensive irrigation project near Great Falls, Mont., and was a director of The Millers National Insurance Co., Chicago. For many years he was a director of the First National Bank of Minneapolis.

Mr. MacMillan married Edna Cargill at La Crosse, Wis., in 1895. She was the daughter of W. W. Cargill, the founder of the Cargill firm. Besides his wife he is survived by two sons, John H. MacMillan, Jr., and Cargill MacMillan, president and vice-president respectively of Cargill, Inc. A brother-in-law, Austen S. Cargill, is executive vice-president of the firm. A brother, Dr. William D. MacMillan, is professor emeritus of mathematics of the University of Chicago.

When Mr. MacMillan became president of the Cargill company in 1909 the grain division of the firm consisted chiefly of country elevators in the Northwest with several terminal elevators. Under his management the company expanded extensively until today it is the largest distributor of grain in North America and operates terminal elevators in many important grain distributing centers. Branches were established in Europe and South America prior to the war. During the past few years the company has become increasingly active in the feed milling and soybean crushing business. It also operates a barge system for the transportation of grain on the waterways. Its ship-

building division at Port Cargill on the Minnesota River is engaged in building 18 ocean-going tankers for the navy and has completed four large towboats for the army.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Nov. 27. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Nov. 28, 29. Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n, Texas Hotel, Fort Worth, Tex.

Jan. 15, 16. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 6, 7. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 13, 14, 15. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 18, 19, 20. American Seed Trade Association, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Wheat stocks in the four major exporting countries on July 1, 1944, are now estimated at about 1,170 million bushels compared with the 1935-39 average of 457 million bushels. Unless abnormally large shipments are required by Europe during the 1944-45 year, the surplus in prospect from the four exporting countries should go far toward meeting import requirements.—U. S. D. A.

It is expected that from now on all laboratories allied with the milling and baking industries will report analytical determinations on flour using this new, official 14 per cent moisture basis. Thus, confusion will be completely eliminated and analytical determinations from one laboratory will check more closely with those issued by other laboratories.—J. A. Dunn, chairman Publicity Committee, Ass'n of Cereal Chemists.



J. H. MacMillan, Sr.,
Minneapolis, Minn., Deceased

The Grain Trade Looks Ahead

By FRANK A. THEIS, Kansas City, before the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n in Annual Convention

The grain trade of the United States has, over about three decades, watched the progress of legislation for agriculture with real concern. I believe one of the speakers this morning outlined to you the story of legislation, and I assume he must have told you of the steady development of farm programs which went beyond their mark and became to an extent marketing programs. Because I want to be consistent in my own views and comments, I want to open my discussion this afternoon by quoting from a talk I made before your Association in Dallas, Tex., in the Fall of 1937. I said:

IN FARM BOARD DAYS all of us were considerably disturbed over that ill-conceived experiment in price-stabilization and so-called orderly marketing, which if continued, no doubt would have completely wrecked our futures market and our present system of distribution. We foresaw the doom of this scheme, but many persons took exception to our criticisms as selfish outbursts against what many accepted as a sincere attempt on the part of our government to lift agriculture out of a depressed state.

Since then a myriad of laws has been enacted to relieve other groups in the period of depression until government control has been extended to every conceivable group and type of business.

Set up to deal with emergencies arising out of the droughts and economic disturbances, these so-called temporary measures are being enlarged upon and extended in the direction of complete governmental control of all social and industrial groups under the pseudonym of "planned economy," which in effect brings centralization of power and destruction of the open, competitive theory of trade. It is a plan for regimentation with a concerted nationalistic viewpoint.

So far as the grain industry is concerned, I feel quite sure that I reflect a general view that there has existed a serious situation in many branches of agriculture. Many laws dealing with agriculture have been enacted which have proven beneficial in bringing about a betterment of such conditions. But, as I have repeatedly contended, there is not warrant for the adoption of measures for agricultural relief which, while of doubtful value to the farmer, will be certain to result in greatly increasing the burdens of three-quarters of our people and in bringing widespread disaster to industries representing billions of dollars of investment and employing large numbers of people. To us in the grain and milling trades the experience of our lifetime in the business of moving grain from the field into consumption has convinced us of the disastrous effect of nostrums on the production and the price structure of agricultural products.

At that time some people, and even some of my own friends, considered my view too pessimistic. But we have seen a development toward a planned economy that has gone well beyond anything we could foresee in 1937. I want to quote you some comment from the last issue of *The United States News*, to show what already has transpired and what, in their opinion, lies ahead for industry, labor and agriculture. I quote:

THE UNDERPINNING now is being constructed for a postwar New Deal on a much broader basis than the prewar New Deal. This new structure will rest upon a base of guaranteed prices for farmers and assurance of high wages for workers, plus a deliberate effort to hold down prices and to limit profit margins of business thru competition and thru control.

Part of the structure of postwar policy is being shaped in action, part in attitude. The action already taken assures a further rise in the guaranteed price of wheat and cotton. Action scheduled to be taken, barring a last-minute change of mind, will assure a further rise in the level of hourly wage rates in basic industries. The attitude disclosed is that industry and trade shall absorb increased costs of labor and materials in narrower margins of profit.

In brief, the moves now being made that foreshadow a postwar New Deal include the ones that follow:

FOR FARMERS. The government now guarantees, as a result of action just taken, that farmers shall receive full "parity" prices for the 1944 wheat and cotton crop, minus the cost to the Commodity Credit Corp., headed by J. B. Hutson, of carrying that crop. This means an increase of about three cents a bushel to wheat

growers, with a record 1,115,000,000-bushel crop, and it means about three-quarters of a cent a pound more for cotton. Higher prices are ordered by the Government at a time when farm prices generally are 90 per cent above prewar average, and when farm cash income is more than twice the prewar average. Congress ordered the White House to use every means to assure full parity.

FOR WAGE EARNERS. Added income to farmers is a prelude to action that is to result in a further moderate increase in hourly wage rates of labor. This action, unless present decisions are altered at the last minute, is to add about eight cents an hour on the average to the wages of workers in the steel industry. The increase would be within the framework of present wage controls, supervised by Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization. An increase to steel-workers then would be followed by increases to workers in automobile, aluminum, electrical, shipbuilding, packing-house and glass industries, among others. Wage earners, on an average, are enjoying hourly wages, on a straight-time basis, that are about 50 per cent above prewar. These wage rates are to be pushed up to about 55 per cent of that level if present plans go through.

FOR INDUSTRY. U. S. industry is to be told that it can assume the wartime increase in wage rates, plus the increase now scheduled, without raising prices. These increased costs are to come out of profit margins, on the basis of existing plans. The White House is assured by economists of the Office of Price Administration, of the Commerce Department and of the Labor Department that U. S. industry will be well able in peacetime to absorb the higher costs by getting along with a smaller margin of profits and by depending upon increased volume to yield a return for stockholders and managers. Any price increase, based on the new wage increase, is opposed. The point is made that labor, not ownership or management, should enjoy any fruit of greater capital investment and improved techniques and greater production efficiency. It is when these actions and attitudes are translated into longer-term effect that the basis for anticipating a large-scale postwar New Deal is disclosed. . . .

IN CASE OF WHEAT. Whole States in the Southwest and Northwest of this country are dependent upon wheat growing as a major base for prosperity. U. S. farmers have just demonstrated that they can grow more than 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat a year. Maximum domestic demand for this wheat is 675,000,000 bushels. After the war there will be a big surplus to sell. Yet American prices, pegged at a high level, will make impossible any nonsubsidized competition with other wheat-growing nations. In addition, U. S. farmers will face the fact that Britain, as the largest importer, is under agreement to buy much of her wheat from Canada, which also has a huge surplus. Argentina and Australia will be in the competition, too.

All of this means that the Government will be forced back into control of farm production of wheat if vast accumulations are to be avoided. It probably means that Government will face a problem of inducing large numbers of farmers to move out of wheat production. It is a situation that almost certainly will lead to efforts at dumping of wheat abroad, an undertaking that may be less simple than it sounds in these days of controlled trade and import quotas and empire preferences.

Those are just sample farm problems that point to a bigger New Deal.

The above has been a long quotation, but it is a carefully made comment by a national observer and seems to give us the best available picture of the plan the Government now has in store for us.

THE DEVELOPMENT.—You have all watched the development of this picture. Each new loan or support price program finds the CCC and AAA gradually edging further toward distribution of grain and feed. They command the distribution of some of the oilmeals in large percentage; they distribute feed wheat, using their own Government offices in increasing measure; they tend more toward direct selling to processors. While they claim,—and honestly we think,—that they have no idea or plan of replacing or displacing the regular trade, they are being forced in that direction by the very complexities of their own programs.

In the beginning Congress was content to authorize loans in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture within the range of 52 to

75 per cent of the parity prices. Later Congress made mandatory 85 per cent loans—still later 90 per cent loans. In the Stabilization Extension Act cotton was raised to 92½ per cent, and it was further provided that the President should use all lawful means to bring the prices of agricultural commodities to full parity.

PRESSURE OF SUPPORT PRICES toward ceiling prices has tended to break down the traditional system making prices in the open market place. That has meant the weakening of futures marketing; has stopped futures marketing for some crops, and weakened it badly for others.

PRICE FIXING.—There is apparently a steady trend toward governmental price fixing instead of market price making. That, we contend, is a trend toward a fully regimented economy. We understand as well as does any other American group that emergency years lie ahead, years until our shattered economy may be reconstructed following the long period of depression and war. But we believe that the natural price making machinery MUST be kept alive in some important measure; it is a need of the nation, not just a need of our trade.

NO FARM PROGRAM OF OUR OWN.—For the past generation, during which time so much agrarian legislation has been developing, there has been the frequent charge that our trade, as such, has never offered a program of its own; that our place in agricultural planning has been merely to oppose everything. We did oppose many legislative proposals. We did not offer a farm program of our own because we felt that this was beyond our province, and that it would be resented by farm leaders. But wherever these farm proposals touched upon the distribution of grain, we felt ourselves definitely obligated to speak up. Often, as a result, we found ourselves on the side of opposition. For we have been consistent as a trade in opposing some ideas because we knew from our hard experience that they were based upon artificial stimulus, and we believed that no individual or group can live on artificial stimulants for long. That we have opposed so much of this proposed legislation may only be proof that there has been a long-time trend toward greater government intervention in grain distribution. So we have resisted that trend; we still vigorously resist it.

THE GRAIN TRADE'S INTEREST in a national program is the principal topic of my talk here today. While we did not offer an agricultural program as such, should we have

[Continued on page 314]



Frank A. Theis, Kansas City, Mo.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

CCC Checkmating Government's Plans

Grain & Feed Journals: The result of the government wheat-buying policy can only mean an accumulation of huge government-owned stocks. Interference with the market, as determined by supply and demand, in the long run results in a state of affairs which, from the viewpoint of the government, is more unsatisfactory than the situation intended to alter.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

The Government's Guaranty of Bank Deposits

Grain and Feed Journals: I would appreciate your giving me a little advice on a question which has stirred up some discussion here. If I have an account in a bank in my own name and also another account that is owned by me, but stands in the name of a relative, and still a third account in which I have an interest, and the bank closes would the government's guaranty of \$5,000 apply to each of the deposits? In other words, would the government's guaranty of \$5,000 hold good on each of the accounts, or would I be able to collect on my three deposits only for a total of \$5,000?—Waldo Elevator Co., Waldo, O.

Ans.: A canvass of bankers shows them to be agreed that the government would assume liability on any individual's deposits only for a total amount of \$5,000. Placing deposits in the names of other individuals or in three different accounts would be merely a subterfuge to apply the government's guaranty of \$5,000 to the owner of the three deposits. Deposits by an incorporated company would not have any bearing on the deposits of any individual, whether he was a stockholder in the company or not.

To California

Grain & Feed Journals: After having spent about 40 years in the grain trade in the Central West, in one way or another, I am planning to ease off and bid my many friends made during the years a farewell for a time.

My mental attitude, during these years has had a number of quite radical changes concerning the personnel of the grain trade as regards both buyers and sellers. My affiliations have been more particularly with the farmers elevator companies. But the conservative element in the farmers elevator movement have discovered as I have that the grain trade averages up for honesty, integrity and efficiency with any other line of business.

It has been a pleasure to have known many on the shipping and the receiving end in the industry concerned in the distribution of food and feed products. In many instances they have been misunderstood and maligned without cause. I would say first that it is best to know before speaking ill about any one. Some one has said, "There is so much of good in the worst of us and so much bad in the best of us that it behooves none of us to speak ill of the rest of us."

I am leaving a community, a state and an industry that has given me a great satisfaction in life and would like to take everybody by the hand and say "God bless you." I can say it here, and if you desire to reach me, you can drop me a line at 4853 Stratford Road, Los Angeles, Cal.

I have read the Grain Dealers Journal for many years and have always felt that Mr. Clark and his corps of efficient workers were giving

a real service to the trade. As an editor of the Farmers Elevator Guide for a number of years, I did not feel that we were competitors in the broad sense of the word so much as co-workers in the interest of a square deal in the grain trade.

My wife and I both anticipate the change will be for the betterment of our health in a more even tempered climate. We look for victory in the waging warfare and hope for prosperity to follow. No one can do more for this accomplishment than the producers and distributors of staff of life.—Franklin S. Betz, Chicago, Ill.

Tax Gas Enough to Maintain Highways

Grain & Feed Journals: I read with interest the letter of Jones & Smith in your issue of Aug. 9th relative to the taxing of common carriers for the use of the highways the same as is done by toll bridges, which method is, I think, about as antique as the horse and buggy, and is just creating a political pie job for ne'er-do-well politicians. Our small state, which has a population of less than Minneapolis and St. Paul, collected over \$6,000,000 in gas tax from the traveling public, and there was no expense of politicians along the line sitting on soft pie jobs such as they have in toll bridges. All our bridges across the river are free of any toll charges because we figure the amount of money the bridges brought in by tourists, etc., more than compensates for the difference.

The annual revenue from tourists has jumped from \$23,000,000 to \$40,000,000 in a short period of four years.

All that is necessary is to put ample gas tax on the buses and heavy interstate trucks by making them buy their gas supplies in the towns thru which they travel at retail instead of shipping it in in carloads and paying it all into the state in which their main office is. In this way the state would collect in proportion to what they destroyed on the highways. Of course there should be some regulation as to the wheel load, because if this was not watched they could tear up more than they could pay back in taxes.—McMahon Co., J. R. McMahon, Rapid City, S. D.

Chaos to Result from Government Meddling

Continued government meddling with the nation's food supply by fixing prices may easily become a short cut to catastrophe, Karl Brandt, economist of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, warned at the University of Chicago, where he spoke during the 20th Harris Foundation Institute.

The belief that the United States can unload farm products on Europe as a gift thru a continuation of lend-lease Brandt termed a "political fiction." Urging an expanding economy, rather than a contracting one of perpetual shortages, he said such a condition is prerequisite to the maintenance of international peace and the functioning of constitutional government.

"Governmental intervention in the market and farm can be reduced to a minimum and American agriculture enabled to maintain its share in the foreign market if farmers are guaranteed an income based on freely created market levels rather than on market price fixing in advance," he said.

Western Grain Dealers Ass'n Will Meet

The 45th annual convention of the Western Grain and Feed Ass'n will be held at Des Moines, Ia., Hotel Fort Des Moines, Nov. 27 (one day only).

The morning session will include an address by Walter C. Berger, Chief of the Feed Management Division of the War Food Administration, who will discuss feed supplies.

Dr. R. M. Bethke from the Animal Research Division of the University of Ohio Experiment Station.

Rae Walters, Director of the Regional OPA at Chicago.

MONDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

Harry Schaack, President of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Frank Theis, Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co., Kansas City. Mr. Theis gave a constructive talk at the National Convention in Chicago recently on "What's Ahead for the Grain Industry and Agriculture." We hope that he can arrange his schedule to be with us.

Ray Bowden, Executive Vice-President of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, will tell us what is happening in Washington.

EVENING BANQUET: For the dinner meeting the principal speaker will be W. Earl Hall, Managing Editor of the Mason City Globe Gazette, Mason City, Iowa. Mr. Hall has recently returned from Europe and England where he was a guest of the English press. He was one of the first civilians to enter Paris after it was taken over by the Allies. Mr. Hall can bring us first-hand conditions of the war and what is going to happen after the war in Europe. He also spent a day in England with Lt. Col. Ron Kennedy, former secretary of the Western Grain and Feed Ass'n.

4000 Bags of Milkweed Pods

The original goal of 1,200 bags originally set in the milkweed pod collection campaign in Wells County, Ind., has been so far exceeded that the goal has been raised to 4,000 bags. This is considered sufficient to supply the material for enough life jackets to equip a battleship. The Bluffton Post of the American Legion is offering prizes of \$3, \$2 and \$1 each to the boys and girls picking the largest number of bags of pods. This report has been received by Purdue University officials.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help shippers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated for free publication car initials, No., place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking cars:

N. O., T. & M. 3616 was leaking soybeans Oct. 17 at Wellington, Ill., on the C. & E. I.—Braden & Boughton.

S. P. 18944 was leaking soybeans in transit as it went east on the Pennsylvania thru Plain City, O., Oct. 24.—B. M. Youmans & Son.

M. P. 12403 going east thru Hargrove, Kan., July 29 was leaking wheat.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

New York Central R. R. No. 102,039 passed rapidly through Sanborn, Minn., Aug. 5 over the C. & N. W. R. R. on train No. 48 toward Minneapolis leaking wheat badly.—Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., Bruce Edgar, Mgr.

Wheat Industry Advisory Com'te

Membership of the recently appointed Wheat Industry Advisory Committee, consisting of 19 representatives of the industry, has been announced by the Office of Price Administration.

This committee represents approximately 3,000 flour mills, 14,000 country elevators, 200 terminal elevators and 300 commission merchants. Wheat is produced in quantity in all but these seven states: New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Louisiana and Florida.

Maximum prices for wheat are contained in Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 487.

Following are members of the Wheat Industry Advisory Committee: Frank A. Theis, Pres., Simon-Shields-Theis Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Robert C. Woodworth, First Assist. to Pres., Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.; Frank C. Bell, Pres., Bell-Trimble Grain Co., Omaha, Neb.; Raymond J. Barnes, Vice-Pres., Tidewater Grain Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; G. P. Meyer, wheat specialist, Farmers' Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, St. Paul, Minn.; Elwood Williams, Mgr. & Sec'y-Treas., Farmers' Grain Co-op., Ogden, Utah; Elmer Reed, Vice-Pres., Shellabarger Mill & Elevtr. Co., Salina, Kan.; L. M. Smith, Mgr., Waterville Union Grain Co., Waterville, Wash.; Robert Cargill, Sec'y, Victoria Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Julius Mayer, Vice-Pres., Continental Grain Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Richard Uhlmann, Pres., Uhlmann Grain Co., Chicago, Ill.; Merrill D. Guild, Mgr., Indiana Grain Co-op., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.; Moritz Milburn, Pres., Centennial Flouring Mills Co., Seattle, Wash.; William Engel, Vice-Pres., Standard Milling Co., Chicago, Ill.; Clark Yager, Vice-Pres., Ballard & Ballard, Louisville, Ky.; Walter H. Mills, Vice-Pres., General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.; K. K. Smith, Mgr., Grain Dept., Kimbel Milling Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; Fred Lake, Pres., Colorado Mill & Elevtr. Co., Denver, Colo.; William T. Greely, Pres., Greely Elevtr. Co., Great Falls, Mont.

Adulteration and Misbranding

Salem, Va.—The Moore Milling Co. was fined \$300 for selling a carload of 600 sacks of dairy feed that was adulterated and misbranded, to the State Farm at Goochland. None of the shipment bore the required inspection tag.

Phillips, Wis.—A shipment of 246 100-pound sacks of alfalfa meal was seized by the government on the allegation that stem meal had been substituted and it contained less than the 13 per cent protein stated on the label. The lot had been shipped by the Tremaine Alfalfa Milling Co., from Mesa, Ark.

Lumberton, N. C.—The State Department of Agriculture seized 300 bags of cottonseed meal made by the Robeson Mfg. Co. because chemists found only 33.85 per cent protein altho the label called for 36 per cent. The analysis tags were ordered to be changed; and the company paid \$4.84 per ton penalty to the Stanley Supply Co., Stanley, N. C., to whom the feed had been sold.

Burrus Feed Mills at McKinney, Texas

Back 68 years ago, in 1876, a modest stone burr mill was purchased by W. C. Burrus, grandfather of the present head of the firm, Jack P. Burrus, and this has expanded to large operations at Dallas, Fort Worth, San Benito and McKinney, Tex.

At McKinney the plant of the Collin County Mill & Elevator Co. has been converted into a completely modern feed mill, one of the largest in the Southwest, having a daily output of 500 tons of manufactured feed daily.

The mill is advantageously located midway between Sherman and Dallas in the heart of the corn, wheat and oat belt of north Texas. A complete line of dairy, livestock and poultry feeds is manufactured and sold under the trademark "Texo Feeds."

The installation of feed mill machinery was under the supervision of Grady Jones, general mill superintendent for Burrus Feed Mills.

The general management is under Wiley Akins at Dallas; and W. A. Sorrells, formerly at the Dallas headquarters, has been transferred to McKinney to manage the new mill.

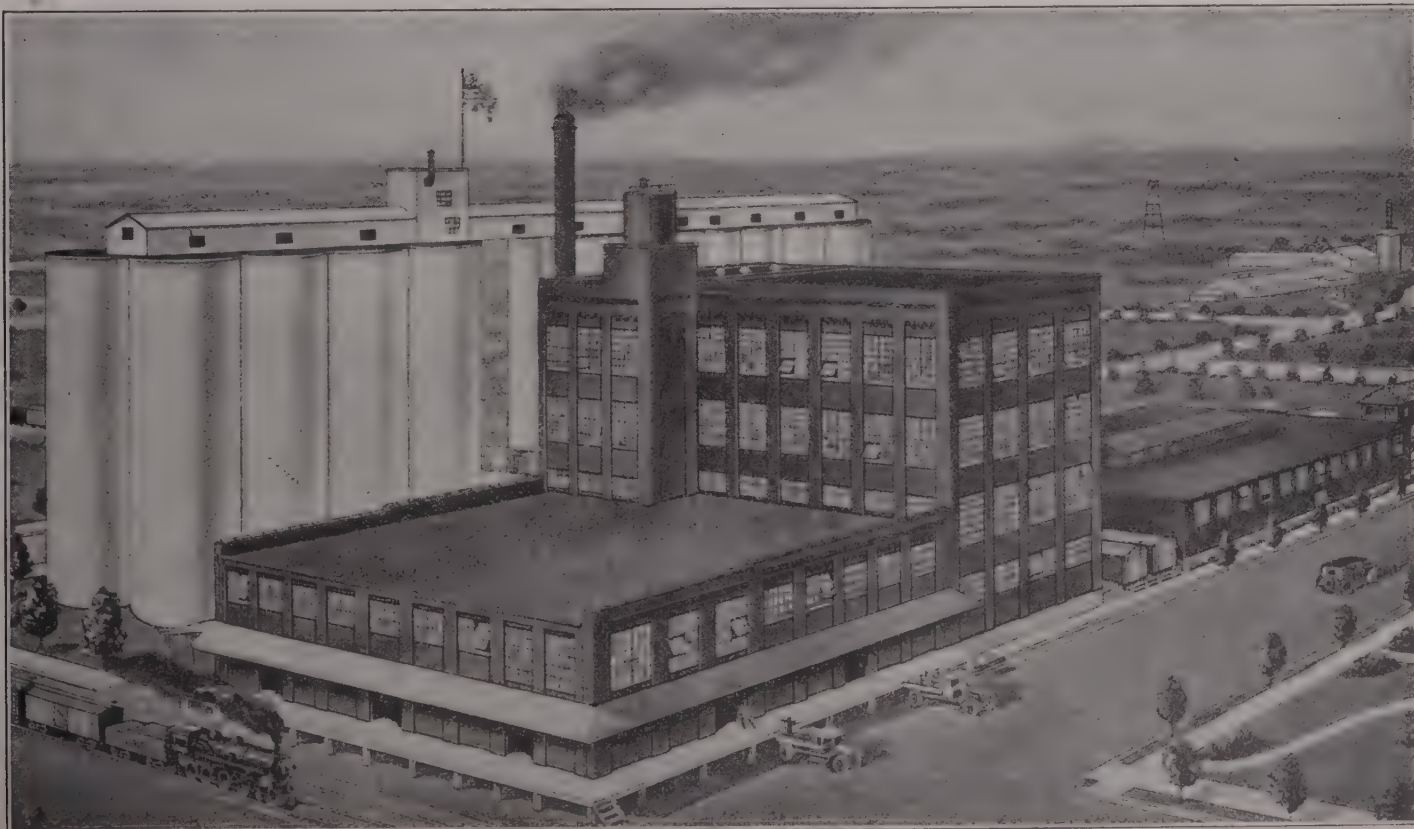
C.C.C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Oct. 7 1944, had completed 94,435 loans on 117,763,833 bus. of 1944 wheat in the amount of \$163,283,001.80. The average amount advanced was \$1.387 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. On the same date last year 89,716 loans had been completed on 85,650,261 bus. Loans by states follow:

States	No. of Loans	Farm Stored (bushels)	Warehouse Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Calif.	46	128,990	60,007	\$ 283,703.61
Colo.	923	259,135	1,366,811	2,272,482.35
Del.	135	5,520	71,738	124,365.89
Idaho	2,013	134,026	3,389,301	4,456,380.61
Ill.	145	15,252	73,095	131,239.61
Ind.	172	21,483	39,934	89,923.00
Iowa	105	118,786	25,856	201,907.84
Kans.	20,254	4,895,059	19,616,287	34,836,047.00
Ky.	372	.....	298,646	453,380.03
Md.	2,639	24,375	1,379,715	2,275,325.82
Mich.	1,215	254,358	216,274	677,674.42
Minn.	3,912	252,107	1,764,866	2,825,887.01
Mo.	788	8,762	432,322	642,519.98
Mont.	3,314	922,292	4,374,433	6,671,208.73
Nebr.	2,503	830,238	1,596,637	3,385,301.78
N. J.	36	.....	9,593	15,656.42
N. M.	282	126,487	369,669	738,771.66
N. Y.	299	9,547	128,665	228,599.68
N. Caro.	8	3,381	.....	5,331.06
N. Dak.	16,786	3,570,272	10,804,209	19,519,421.76
Ohio	1,226	93,153	534,848	950,764.78
Okla.	14,061	1,540,199	13,918,015	21,532,690.54
Ore.	1,764	763,106	5,664,256	8,653,182.32
Penn.	841	12,580	280,997	464,190.58
S. Dak.	5,868	1,080,573	2,916,476	5,502,435.89
Tenn.	353	.....	171,967	253,435.35
Tex.	10,478	2,229,417	18,209,859	29,528,278.46
Utah	210	462,477	290,848	969,189.40
Va.	261	14,927	82,603	154,539.00
Wash.	3,351	811,876	10,963,231	15,268,928.88
W. Va.	1	863	.....	1,338.12
Wyo.	74	63,192	60,242	168,900.32

Totals 94,435 18,652,433 99,111,400 \$163,283,001.80

A carload of feed wheat has been offered in vain for several weeks by the A.A.A. committee of Lyon County, Kansas. The wheat is in a government granary that must be used soon for soybeans.—G. M. H.



250,000-bu. Concrete and 250,000-bu. Steel Bin Elevator; 4-story Feed Mill of 500 Tons Daily Capacity; 1-story and 2-story Brick Warehouses of Burrus Feed Mills at McKinney, Tex.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Salina, Kan.—Saline County has seeded 85 per cent of the wheat, and one of the largest corn and sorghum crops in the country's history is being harvested.—G. M. H.

Emporia, Kan.—John Montgomery, who farms southeast of here, has produced the highest 1944 soybean yield in Lyon County. The measured patch, which is on old alfalfa ground, is .7 of an acre and yielded 37 bus. and 40 lbs., which figures 54 bus. an acre. The beans sold for \$2.10 a bushel, and at that figure, the acre gross income figures over \$100.—G. M. H.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 13.—An Illinois broom-corn crop of 4,000 tons is indicated by Oct. 1 reports from growers. Harvest of the Illinois crop was practically completed by the first of the month and more nearly complete returns showed the per acre yield to be thirty pounds heavier than was estimated on Sept. 1.—A. J. Surratt, Agri. Statistician in Charge.

Pratt, Kan.—Conditions have been so favorable in the Southwest that new wheat with its heavy growth resembles a thick, green carpet. The subsoil was well soaked when seeding began, and since planting time, a general and slow rain has fallen over the entire area. West of Pratt County, trainloads of sheep are being unloaded and taken to the wheat farms for care during the coming winter.—G. M. H.

Enid, Okla., Oct. 13.—About a week ago it was estimated that fully 60 per cent of the Oklahoma wheat land had been seeded. At this time probably the seeding is somewhat near completed, since favorable weather has been the rule with exception of a day or two. In many areas, wheat is up to a good stand and conditions at this time look quite favorable.—Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, E. R. Humphrey, sec'y.

Dodge City, Kan., Oct. 5.—The west half of the state has one of the biggest crops of grain sorghums ever produced. The indicated yield for Kansas is nearly twice a normal crop. Little harvesting of this grain has taken place and will not get well under way until a hard frost or freeze, probably around Oct. 20. Yields in western Kansas should be unusually good; looks like an average of about 30 bus. per acre, and we will probably hear of yields running well over 50.—J. F. Moyer, Sec'y Kansas Grain Feed & Seed Ass'n.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 17.—The winter wheat acreage increase will be largest on the Rock Island Lines from Belleville to Kanorado where the increase will run from 30% to 40% and even 50% over last year. The winter wheat seeding has been practically completed in the eastern two-thirds of the state where moisture conditions are excellent. On this acreage and in the summer fallowed acreage in the western third of the state the wheat has all sprouted and has now an excellent stand. There will be a large amount of wheat pasturage on all of this acreage. The remaining acreage in the western third of the state from Dodge City west is reported to be needing rain to complete seeding and germination.—W. E. Bolton, industrial commissioner Rock Island Lines.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 19.—Winter wheat seeding has made good progress in all areas. Parts of the Pacific Northwest and the mountain regions are quite dry, but seed has been going into the ground with the hope of early relief. Elsewhere moisture is generally satisfactory, and early sown fields are up to good stands. Acreage to be seeded this fall will probably show a slight increase over last year. This is particularly true in the eastern soft winter wheat states, where the 1944 yields were good and the crop harvested under almost ideal conditions. Not much change is looked for in the amount of rye to be seeded this fall compared with a year ago. Considerable interest has been shown in rye for pasture in the recent dry areas of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. It is doubtful if any appreciable increase in acreage to be harvested next year will follow, as it is thought that much of this acreage is being used to supplement the short hay crop.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, editor.

Dodge City, Kan., Oct. 21.—Weather has been ideal for maturing row crops and getting the winter wheat started off to a good fall growth. Sufficient moisture in most areas. Only a few light frosts have occurred, and they did not seem to have much killing affect upon vegetation. Earlier fields of the grain sorghum crops of the Southwest are now ready for harvesting, but little has been marked on account of acute scarcity of grain cars.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Duluth, Minn.—The wet weather during September and early part of this month was unfavorable for harvesting in the spring wheat belt of U. S. and parts of Western Canada and resulted in much damaged and sprouted grain. Some fields in Northern Red River Valley were reported entirely lost because of this condition. The decline of 6,500,000 bus. in the September government estimate of wheat was primarily due to the poor harvest weather. In the past several weeks conditions have been dry and favorable permitting harvesting operations and threshing is now near completion. Recent weather has been ideal for maturing of late crops.—W. B. C.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 15.—The estimated yield per acre and total production of field beans is the lowest since the drought year of 1936. The bulk of the acreage in the Thumb area has been pulled, but there is a considerable number of late planted fields in other districts that have been too green to pull. During the third week of September, the weather was favorable for harvesting but since then receipts at elevators have been quite small due to wet weather. Elevator operators report that receipts early in the marketing season had a very low moisture content, but many samples are now testing 22 to 23 per cent moisture, which necessitates running the beans through driers. Most early beans had a pick of 1 to 2 per cent, with some samples testing as high as 5 per cent. The unfavorable damp weather since the last week of September will probably increase the pick for the remainder of the crop.—Crop Report for Michigan, C. J. Borum, M. L. Lowe and R. V. Norman, Agri. Statisticians.

U. S. A. Flax Crop

The Government report issued Oct. 10 made a still further reduction in the estimate of our 1944 domestic flax crop. The new figure is 25,213,000 bus., a decline of 665,000 bus. from the previous month. This figure compares with a production of 52,000,000 bus. in 1943 and an average for the 10-year period, 1933 to 1942, of 17,000,000 bus. The reduction in the last month is accounted for by the lowering of yields by half a bushel an acre—in Minnesota (from 8 to 7.5 bushels per acre), in Iowa (from 5.5 to 5 bushels) and in South Dakota (from 9 to 8.5 bushels).—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

Alfalfa Seed Production—1944

Oklahoma City, Oct. 18.—Oklahoma production of alfalfa seed is expected to be about 9 per cent smaller than a year ago, on the basis of reports from growers and dealers about Oct. 1. The indicated acreage harvested in 1944 is 97,000 acres compared with 91,000 acres harvested in 1943. Production is indicated at 165,000 bus. (9,900,000 pounds) compared with 182,000 bus. (10,920,000 pounds) in 1943. The average yield per acre is indicated at 1.7 bus. compared with 2.0 bus. in 1943. Yields were reduced by frequent showers, and excessive rains at harvest time and by grasshopper damage in local areas.

United States production of alfalfa seed this year is expected to be about 15 per cent smaller than in 1943, and also 15 per cent smaller than the 10-year (1933-42) average. Production in 1944 is forecast at 1,005,900 bus. (60,354,000 pounds) of thresher-run seed, compared with 1,178,900 bus. (70,734,000 pounds) in 1943 and the 10-year average of 1,179,170 bus. (70,750,200 pounds). The smaller production indicated in 12 States—Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Idaho, Oklahoma, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wyoming—more than offsets increases expected in 10 other States as follows: Ohio, Indiana, New Mexico, Texas, Michigan, Wisconsin, California, Oregon, North Dakota and Montana.—K. D. Blood, Agricultural Statistician.

Wheat ground during July and August amounted to 89,012,887 bus., against 82,880,997 bus. during July and August, 1943, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn
Apr. 1.....	30,665	1,269	14,583	49,092	....
May 6.....	27,428	1,474	16,037	42,267	....
June 3.....	36,327	1,402	16,210	39,370	....
July 1.....	48,561	1,374	20,543	39,196	....
Aug. 5.....	48,559	1,789	25,365	39,820	....
Sept. 2.....	52,634	2,620	28,713	38,583	....
Sept. 9.....	50,661	3,266	27,494	39,014	....
Sept. 16.....	51,751	3,468	26,823	40,954	3,346
Sept. 23.....	48,604	3,410	25,190	40,421	5,572
Sept. 30.....	49,418	3,059	23,598	37,308	8,132
Oct. 7.....	47,188	3,178	23,489	39,355	9,467
Oct. 14.....	47,776	3,205	23,860	41,110	10,911
Oct. 21.....	48,229	3,212	24,328	41,461	11,749

Soybean Inspections 1943-4

Inspected receipts of soybeans during the crop year 1943-4 totaled 83,503 cars, the largest on record and an increase of about 12 per cent over 74,443 cars inspected the preceding year, according to inspectors' reports to the Grain Products Branch of the War Food Administration. The total number of carload receipts inspected during the crop year 1941-2 was 45,152 cars.

The quality of the 1943 soybean crop was good, 86 per cent grading No. 2 or better compared with 31 per cent and 34 per cent for the 1942 and 1941 crops, respectively. Only 1 per cent fell in Sample grade as against 39 per cent the year before. Ninety-nine percent classed as Yellow compared with 97 per cent for the two preceding years.

September, 1944, inspections amounted to 1,698 cars, all Yellow but 5 cars Mixed. Inspections for the same month in 1943 and 1942 were 1,188 and 538 cars, respectively. Ninety-three per cent graded No. 2 or better compared with 27 per cent the season before.

Inspections of soybeans in September included the equivalent of about 10 cars inspected as truck lot receipts.

Inspected receipts, September, 1944, 1,096 cars graded No. 1, 479 cars No. 2 and 75 cars No. 3.

1944 Sunflower-Seed Crop Much Larger

Production of sunflower seed this year is forecast at 4,550,000 pounds, compared with 2,550,000 pounds in 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 4,826,200 pounds. The expected large increase in production is attributed chiefly to high prices received by growers for the 1943 crop, which resulted in a much larger acreage having been harvested this year than last.

The California crop is forecast at 3,700,000 pounds (3,000,000 pounds of gray-striped and 700,000 pounds of black), compared with 2,200,000 pounds in 1943 and the 10-year average of 3,631,000 pounds. Crops in Illinois and Missouri are estimated at 700,000 and 150,000 pounds, respectively, compared with 150,000 and 200,000 pounds last year.—A. J. Surratt, Agricultural Statistician.

Oklahoma Broomcorn Report

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 12.—Favorable weather for late broomcorn prevailed during September. Based on actual yields obtained from acreages already harvested, and on probable yields of late broomcorn reported by farmers on Oct. 1, the United States crop is estimated at 62,600 tons this year, compared with 32,500 tons last year, and 39,510 tons for the 10-year (1933-42) average. Higher yields reported for Illinois this month were more than offset by further deterioration of prospects in New Mexico, resulting in a decline of 100 tons in production prospects from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1. Some exceptionally high yields were reported this year in Illinois and Oklahoma. For the United States, the yield of 360.6 pounds per acre compares with 278.1 pounds last year, and is almost $\frac{1}{2}$ larger than the 10-year average of 273.0 pounds. Yields are higher than last year and higher than average in each State for which estimates are made.—K. D. Blood, Agricultural Statistician in Charge.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Omaha, Neb.—The Omaha market received its first shipment of 1944 corn on Oct. 18 from the Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co. of Herman. It tested 19 per cent moisture, weighed 54 lbs. a bushel and graded No. 4. The corn will be put in local storage by the Holmquist Elvtr. Co.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain during September as compared to September, 1943, in bushels, were as follows, 1943 being shown in parentheses: Receipts, wheat, 1,089,234 (309,340); corn, 11,985 (25,400); oats, 39,500 (24,000); rye, 5,950 (1,430); flaxseed, 633,224 (1,008,864); shipments, wheat, 414,000 (168,000); oats, 13,000.—Dept. of Information and Statistics.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 13.—Initial shipments of corn from the 1944 crop reached here today, consisting of three cars from eastern Kansas, setting a date three days earlier than a year ago but one week later than two years ago. Two cars from Belvue, Kan., graded 55.5 to 56 lbs., 16.4 and 16.5 per cent moisture, and a third was No. 4 yellow, 56 lbs., 18.5 per cent moisture, originating at St. Marys, Kan.

Fairfield, Ida.—The largest wheat yield in Idaho farming history is pushing storage facilities to the limit. T. L. Sanford, manager of Fairfield's only commercial elevator, said it had reached its capacity a week ago. "We have half a million bushels of wheat now stored and there is still more to come." With fewer than average acres planted this year, the crop is yielding 30.5 bus. to the acre. The total crop is 30,296,000 bus.—F. K. H.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 12.—Shipments of Canadian grain to the U. S. during the week ended Oct. 12, by rail and vessel, expressed in bushels, were as follows: Wheat, 3,468,444; oats, 1,984,586; barley, 1,255,993; rye, 80,142; flaxseed, 51,366. Total shipments in bushels since Aug. 1: Wheat, 33,804,021; oats, 20,299,636; barley, 8,105,204; rye, 715,924; flaxseed, 1,131,071.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 21.—Weather has been marvelous for conditioning corn. While some fields have been picked, gathering of the crop is not as far advanced as usual due to the lateness of maturity. Moisture content has been high, but with continued favorable weather it should begin to show improvement. Country offerings of new crop corn have been restricted, and just how freely corn will be offered when the bean harvest is out of the way remains to be seen. In many counties where yields are disappointing, there will be ample crib room to take care of the crop. There is little old corn in terminals and most of the present stocks are owned by industries.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Winchester, Ind., Oct. 21.—Soybeans never moved faster, yield is low compared to last year or any year in the last four or five, but at the price farmers are getting for them, it is pretty fine for them, although there are yields as low as 5 bu. to the acre. A farmer at one of our elevators brought in the crop off of 20 acres in a little trailer, only had 60 bu. Plenty of them have been much better than that and the quality is almost perfect. Richland bean that has been so popular will not be used so much next year, this season they complained about it shattering off so bad and on thin ground growing so close to the ground they lost a lot of them, they were unable to combine them. There will be a demand for Lincoln seed beans next year.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Grain receipts here last week rose to 6,325,252 bus. from 5,455,339 bus. in the preceding week. Railroad grain shipments from Buffalo last week totaled 1,009,443 bus., raising total shipments since the opening of navigation on the lakes to 19,246,899, exceeding the total of 18,782,969 bus. shipped last year up to Dec. 6. Grain shipments over the Barge Canal so far this year climbed to 1,287,366 bus. from 1,237,977 bus. for the entire season last year.—G. E. T.

Buffalo Evening News—Oct. 11.—More than 3,000 tons of wheat were brought to Buffalo over the Barge Canal Oct. 10 by five barges and a tow boat of the Lowry fleet. The wheat, a special grade needed here, was brought here for Cargill, Inc., from Albany.—G. E. T.

Duluth, Minn.—Cash offerings are showing up considerable tough, moist and damaged wheat which is being pretty well taken care of in the daily supplies. Elevators are the main buyers, with mills generally seeking the better grades, but purchasing some of the light damaged type carrying moderate to high protein.—F. G. C.

Wamego, Kan., Oct. 15.—To date only a small amount of corn has come to the Wamego elevators, and the average moisture test was around twenty per cent, the corn sold being of a hybrid variety. No white corn as yet has been hauled in. If sunny weather continues and if a heavy frost should occur soon, more corn will begin to move to the elevators. Tentative yields reported have been as high as 70 bus. an acre.—G. M. H.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 19.—The following quantities, in bushels, of wheat and coarse grains were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Oct. 12: Wheat, 12,108,789; oats, 2,913,360; barley, 4,936,342; rye, 162,776; flaxseed, 973,136; since Aug. 1, as compared with the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 91,491,976 (43,821,166); oats, 21,266,023 (33,276,730); barley, 36,181,046 (27,161,922); rye, 1,674,512 (706,625); flaxseed, 3,327,390 (10,684,322).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

Duluth, Minn.—A steady and substantial movement of grain imports from the Canadian lake-head has sprung up of late. The arrivals are coming here by boat and consist mainly of barley with a sprinkling of wheat and oats. The grain is being put thru local houses and re-shipped in cars as rapidly as equipment and present labor problem can handle the business. Grain receipts since the start of the crop year, Aug. 1, 1944, to Oct. 19 inclusive, totals 61,280,700 bus., 16,440,740 bus. more than in the corresponding period of 1943. The reason for this wide difference between the two years lies largely because of the steady and heavy influx of Canadian grain.—W. B. C.

Flaxseed Crop Moving to Market

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 21.—Weather in the Northwest flax belt has been excellent during the past week and the movement of flaxseed to market compares much more favorably with last year's receipts. For the first five days of this week receipts at Minneapolis have been 475 cars as against 444 a year ago, while Duluth received 168 cars against 177 a year ago. The quality of the Northwest seed is very good and appears fully equal to that of last year.

In connection with crop movement, our figures on receipts of all new crop flax up to Sept. 30, reduced to net bushels, show a total of 9,818,159, which is 38.94% of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Oct. 10 estimated production of 25,213,000 net bushels. This com-

pares with 43.45% received up to Sept. 30, 1943. By Nov. 6 of last year, approximately 65% of the total U. S. crop had been marketed. With the smaller crop this year and a continuance of the present favorable weather conditions it is hoped that this figure can be exceeded.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

C.C.C. 1944 Loan Rates

WHEAT, 90 per cent of parity, average \$1.35 per bushel at the farm, available until Dec. 31 on farm or warehouse stored.

CORN, farm stored, 85% of parity as of Oct. 1, 1944, available from Dec. 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945.

RYE, 75c for No. 2 or No. 3, solely on test weight, on farm or in warehouse, until Dec. 31, 1944. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored rye.

BARLEY, 90c per bushel for No. 1 on Pacific slope, 85c in other states, on farm or in warehouses. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored.

SOYBEANS, \$2.04 per bu. to farmers for green and yellow of 1944 crop, No. 2 delivered to country elevators. Available to Jan. 31, 1945.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse for No. 2, \$1 in Arizona and California, and 95c in other states.

FLAXSEED on farm or in warehouses at \$2.95 basis Minneapolis for No. 1, 25c less for No. 2, per bu., until Oct. 1, 1944, or Jan. 31, 1945.

Handling Soybean Grower Allocations

Soybean growers who are also stock feeders will be required to apply to AAA to get meal for minimum feeding requirements. In making this application they must list all livestock and show their inventories of all types of feed on hand at the time of application.

Where grower-feeder preference claim has been established, the AAA agents will issue a grower-feeder certificate which can be served on established dealers for the amount of meal designated. Dealers are not under compulsion to honor the certificates, however.

In cases where the dealer fills the preference demand, the buyer receipts the certificate as provided and surrenders it to the dealer and this receipt may be used by the dealer in replacing the quantity sold during his next month's allocation.

If the dealer cannot fill the certificate demands presented to him he may accumulate them for his allocation request for the following month. These receipts and unfilled requests must be in hands of county agents not later than the 23rd of each month.

Applications for soybean meal requirements will be available to grower-feeders in the following states: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Kansas, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Other states may be added if the demand arises.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley in cents per bushel and for grain sorghums per cwt. for December delivery have been as follows:

	Option		Wheat											
	High	Low	Oct. 11	Oct. 13	Oct. 14	Oct. 16	Oct. 17	Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Oct. 20	Oct. 21	Oct. 23	Oct. 24	
Chicago	173½	147	164½	162½	163½	163½	164½	164½	165	163½	164½	163½	164½	
Minneapolis	161½	143	157½	155½	155½	156½	156½	157½	156½	155½	156	155½	155½	
Kansas City	160½	146½	157½	155½	156½	156½	157½	157½	157½	156½	156½	155½	156½	
Duluth, durum	161	150	157½	156	156	157	157	157½	157½	157½	157½	157½	156	
Milwaukee	169	147½	164½	162½	163½	163½	164½	164½	165	163½	164½	163½	...	
Corn														
Chicago	116	107	113½	112	112½	112½	114	114	113½	113½	113½	113½	114½	
Kansas City	113	102½	108½	107½	108	108½	109½	110½	109½	110	110½	110	110½	
Rye														
Chicago	131½	93½	108	106½	107½	107½	110½	112½	111½	110½	112½	113½	114½	
Minneapolis	120½	91½	107½	105½	106½	106½	107½	108½	108	107½	109½	109½	110½	
Winnipeg	113½	88	102	101½	101½	101½	103½	105	105½	105½	106½	107½	108½	
Oats														
Chicago	77½	55	64	63½	63½	63½	64½	65½	64½	65	65½	66½	67½	
Barley														
Chicago	116½	93½	103½	103½	103½	103½	104½	106	105	104½	106½	106	106½	
Grain Sorghum														
Kansas City	190	170	181	179½	178½	178½	180	181	183	183½	181½	179	181	

What Manual Users Say About This Valuable Book!

Q"Whenever your next edition comes out be sure to send us a copy of this, too."—*Connecticut Feed Mill.*

Q"I am very desirous of securing two more copies of the *Feed Trade Manual*, one for Dr....., head of our department of Feeds and Fertilizers, and an extra copy for myself. Please send the two copies to me and bill for same."—*State Experiment Station.*

Q"I have profited by your last edition of the *Feed Trade Manual* and would now like to have a copy for my own use—in addition to the one that the company has."—*Maryland Feed Mill Executive.*

Q"I am real anxious to get your *Manual* because we are mixing many different feeds and have a large volume of feed business."—*Michigan Feed Mill Manager.*

Q"Please send us three copies of the latest *Feed Trade Manual*. Our personnel finds your *Manual* a most invaluable reference."—*Minnesota Feed Mill Owner.*

Q"Mr. Walsh has just showed me a copy of the new *Feed Trade Manual*. This is a very fine piece of work. I should like to have a copy of it for myself. Please mail me a copy and bill me."—*Minnesota Feed Supply Executive.*

Q"Would like to buy another copy of the *Feed Trade Manual*. Please send it at once. It is very interesting and contains a lot of valuable information."—*Missouri Feed Mill Manager.*

Q"My company has received the new *Feed Trade Manual*, and now I would like to secure a copy. I am a salesman and route man and find your book useful and interesting."—*New York Feed Salesman.*

Q"We find the *Feed Trade Manual* is full of very interesting information. It seems to be a constant battle between the feed sales department and the advertising department, as to who should have possession of this book. Please send another copy and bill us so that we may turn one copy over to the sales department."—*Oklahoma Feed Mill Advertising Manager.*

Q"Please send me a copy of the new *Manual*. I am district manager for seven southwestern states and can use this to good advantage in my work with many feed mixers in this territory."—*Missouri Feed Trade Executive.*

Q"I sell a line of poultry supplies to feed mixers and am naturally interested in your *Manual* if any are available. This would be very useful to me in calling on the trade."—*Pennsylvania Salesman.*

Q"We are thinking of putting up two big feed mills in Mexico and have been told that your *Feed Trade Manual* is the proper source for formulas, ingredient information and equipment sources..."—*Mexican Milling Engineer.*

Q"Information contained in the *Feed Trade Manual* is exceptionally

fine and I want another copy."—*Minnesota Feed Man.*

Q"We have seen a copy of the *Feed Trade Manual* and are anxious to secure a copy for ourselves. Please advise us price and mail us a copy."—*Texas Cottonseed Oil Mill.*

Q"The *Feed Trade Manual* contains many valuable formulas of great help to me. Please send the new edition C.O.D."—*Pennsylvania Feed Miller.*

Q"I want the *Feed Trade Manual* for use in connection with my college agricultural classroom work."—*Tennessee College Department Head.*

Q"We note that you publish a *Manual* on formulas for balanced feeds... and wish to obtain a copy. We are particularly interested in pelleted feeds."—*West Indies Importer (Haiti).*

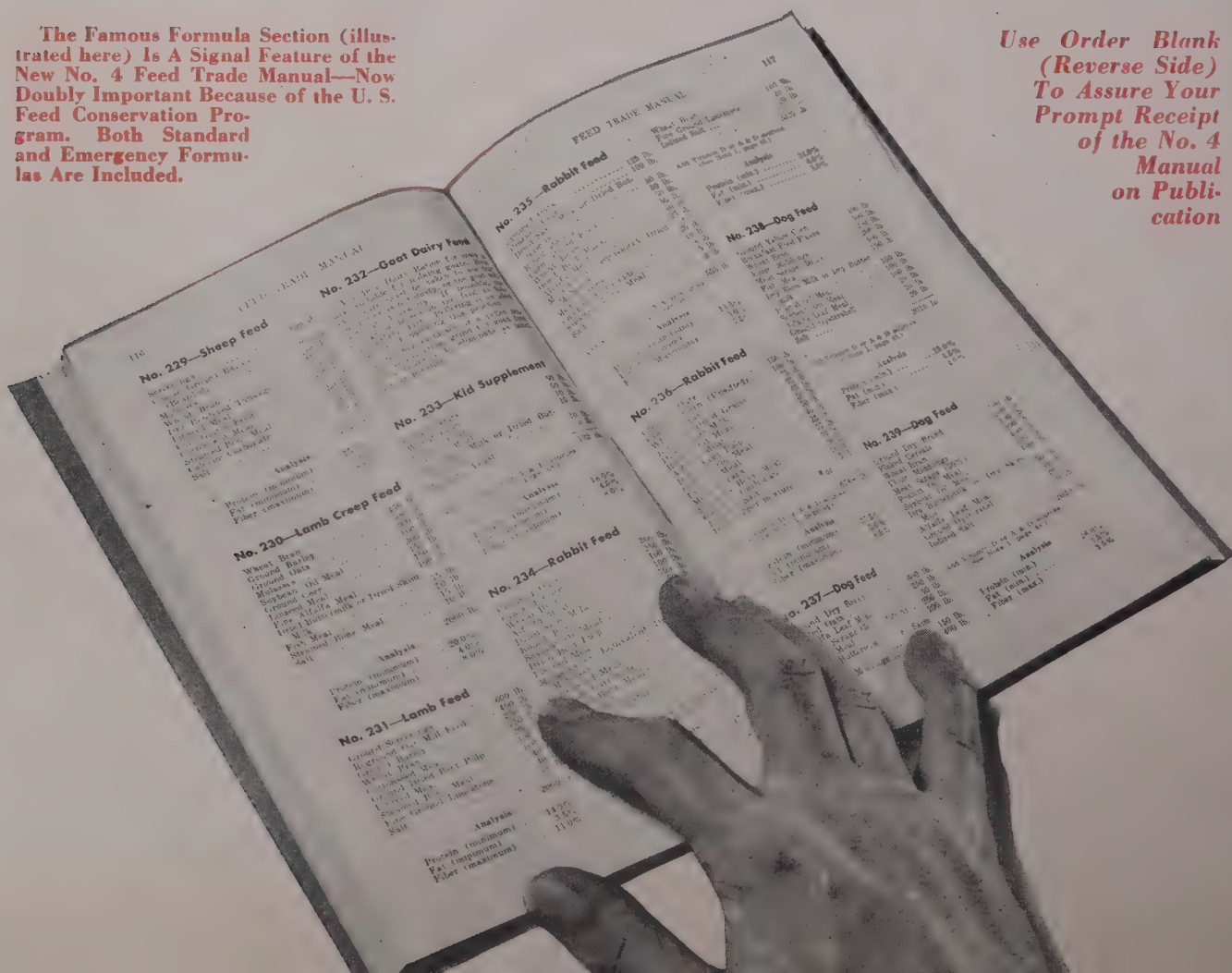
Q"After looking this edition No. 3 of the *Feed Trade Manual* over very carefully I am sure that it is the best of all your manual editions."—*Illinois Feed Man.*

Q"We have our copy of *Feed Trade Manual* No. 3 here in the office and like it very much. Please send us two more copies at your earliest convenience and bill us for same."—*Iowa Feed Firm.*

Q"The *Feed Trade Manual* is certainly a mint of knowledge for feed millers."—*Kansas Feed Miller.*

Q"Would appreciate your sending us two more copies of the *Feed Trade Manual*. This edition is very complete."—*Nebraska Feed Company.*

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The third edition of *Feed Trade Manual* is now sold out. Now in preparation is the *Special Vitamin and Mineral Edition* that supersedes No. 3—Feed Trade Manual No. 4. Here is the compact yet complete fact source on all kinds of feed ingredients and feed formulas. No feed miller or feed mixer can afford to be without it. *Order now (see coupon) and assure the reservation of your copy.*

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Grain Trade Looks Ahead

[Continued from page 307]

developed before this a platform for agricultural marketing? Should we have tried to bring other national agricultural trades into agreement with us, on at least the fundamentals of such a marketing program? Whether or not we should have done this is past history, but today there is under way a movement to approach this very idea,—we believe we should attempt it now. A number of the agricultural trades, under courtesy of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., recently met to discuss this and similar subjects. We have talked with farm groups, distributors, processors and others about a basic marketing program. If a number of these groups can agree upon fundamentals of a marketing program, we could ask the farm organizations to consider it, to see how far we can get unity in some proposals that could be presented before the government agencies or the Congress with our whole group force behind them.

Within the past week various elements of our grain and feed trade, in a number of markets throughout the nation, have been considering this matter. Tomorrow, in this city, the Directors of the National Grain Trade Council (including the Director representing your National Association) will see if we can agree among ourselves on fundamentals of a grain and feed marketing program. I feel hopeful that these men will reach some definite statements of policy which they can carry back to other trade groups interested in agricultural marketing.

What are some of the points we will have to consider at tomorrow's meeting? The grain trade would be less than candid if it did not say at this juncture that the deep-rooted conviction of the trade is that the free and untrammelled operation of supply and demand will most quickly bring about the necessary readjustment and in the long run be in the best interest of the producers. We are mindful, however, that current agricultural and political thought runs strongly in the opposite direction and favors now, as it did in the twenties, following the other war, methods of maintaining prices of farm products at satisfactory levels.

PARITY.—So, first, I think we will have to take a look at the whole question of parity. As a trade we have always enjoyed best those periods of high prices for farm products, brought about by the law of supply and demand. We are definitely in favor of parity or equality income for the producer, altho parity income might not mean parity price on every item making up that income for a given year. It is one thing to favor it; another thing to consider "guaranteeing" parity to any individual or group. We should consider it only as it may affect the marketing of agricultural products.

Second: we are in a world disturbance, the worst in history. We have had four years of war on top of ten years of deep depression. These events have combined to press upon the business man the highest taxes and the tightest federal controls in our experience. From what we can see today, emergency conditions may continue for some time after the actual cessation of hostilities; it takes the world a long time to recover from the drunken debauch of depression and war; it will be a time before we are economically healthy again. Because there is a war, and because there seems an emergency period ahead for a time, men of our trade will consider whether the producer should have federal loans on a high or low basis, and consider it because the non-recourse loan program inevitably must affect marketing. Some of these men may favor loans as high as 75 or 80 per cent of parity; others may favor loans only as insurance against ruinously low income for producers. I do not attempt to predict the policy of these leaders of your trade, nor do I offer here to press upon you my own individual opinion. It is probable that these men will want enough spread between the loan price and the

ceiling price that our necessary futures markets may function during the emergency. To many of us it seems economically dangerous to attempt to guarantee to any man that full income which he may desire. A guaranty of parity to each person of a society would be complete regimentation by federal government; it could never come by other methods. I doubt that America yet is near the place where it will welcome the chaos of complete regimentation.

SUPPORT BUYING.—Third: Some of your leaders may want to consider the theory of support buying prices by government agencies, because such supports affect marketing directly. It is doubted that these men will approve such support loans. The offer of a loan which can serve as a support price in emergency price conditions, does not need to be supported further by a government buying program. We already have heard the argument that unless the government offers to "buy" at a stated price, some farmers will not take advantage of the loan. Why? If a farmer, faced with declining prices, prefers to get the market price rather than to resort to a complex government loan, should he be told that he is not making a proper choice? There is too much tendency toward this telling the farmer what he may sell, when he may sell, and for how much. If I am properly informed by the farm people I have talked with, the American farmer does not want to be given a "lead pipe cinch" on anything; he asks only for fair treatment in comparison to industry and labor, and protection in emergency times against disaster to his farming operation. I do not know what others may propose, but at least some of us strongly oppose any program of government support buying prices in addition to a loan program.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT DIS-TRIBUTE.—Fourth: I feel certain our trade people will agree, and that many other agricultural trades will join us on this proposal: that the government and its agencies should not, by direction or indirection, enter the field of assembling or distributing grain or feed. A government agency is too prone to excuse its newest venture into marketing by explaining that its operation under law requires it. The laws do not require it; they have never required it, and we believe the Congress in a large majority opposes such federal agency intervention in our or other trade fields. They can offer loans, where Congress has so instructed them, without themselves becoming merchandisers in a trade sense. If they have the DESIRE to do so, they can completely divorce themselves from the grain business without in any way weakening their loan programs. I say "if" they so desire. It is entirely a question of their accepting the policy that all distribution and assembling of grain shall be through the established trade. Once they accept this policy it will be very easy to write the regulations under which it can be done; much easier than for them to set up various offices, large staffs, and duplicate the machinery of the trade. That government agencies have tended steadily toward the field of grain marketing can be taken by the trade only as evidence that they have not had the sincere desire to work out plans under which such competition could be avoided. Government has the right,—the duty—to umpire; no fair thinking man in our trade will deny that. But there is no justification when the umpire sends himself into the game as relief pitcher.

GAIN SUPPORT OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS.—If we,—those of us in the various agricultural trades,—can agree upon the above policy, we could then seek support from farm organizations. We believe the strongest of them would go far toward this agreement. Then such a policy would have enough national power behind it to induce government either to accept the policy, or openly to declare for federally controlled marketing by government agencies. If they declare for the latter, then it would be in the open where we could fight

it and would not be, as now, their claim that they do not intend to compete, while actually they do it.

CONTROL OF EXPORTS.—Fifth: There will be discussion of acreage and production control, marketing and export quotas. The exportation of wheat always will be an important subject. On this I have some actual experience as an exporter, and it was while working for government as chief of the grain section of AAA in 1933 and 1934 that we assisted in the exportation of wheat and flour. In that program for North Pacific exports, we sold a total of 28,383,672 bus. to nine foreign countries as wheat, and to thirty-four countries as flour. As an emergency operation it offered tremendous relief to producers in the Northwest, avoided much of the depressing competition of the Pacific Northwest wheat with that produced in other areas. Upon these shipments there was paid an average differential of 22.6c per bushel, or a total differential payment of \$6,416,328.55. It was, in my opinion, an example of how the government may fully utilize existing trade agencies to export surpluses within reasonable costs, for we used existing trade agencies completely. We face present wheat surpluses and we face the need of some export program. In our meeting tomorrow we undoubtedly will consider the place that the established export trade of America should have in this future program.

I have given you this outline of topics for discussion with a definite purpose in mind. I know there will be little opportunity today for all of you to discuss this proposal for a statement of grain trade and feed trade policy, and to correlate it with other trade viewpoints. Rather, I propose that our Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, in our resolutions here today, express our favor for the making of such a long-term policy, and that you instruct your Director on the Council, Mr. George Booth of Chicago, to go into the Council meeting tomorrow to give his counsel for the formation of such a program. He is able and experienced, and I know he will truly represent the interests and viewpoints of your whole group.

MUST MOVE RAPIDLY.—If we can develop such a program, it can be referred back to the groups for consideration before it is finally approved. Time is short; government programs are pressing tighter about our business; we must move rapidly but without wasteful haste. These ideas will be considered by a Board comprising 30 Directors representing 23 different marketing centers and four nationwide trade organizations. You are represented on the Board of the Council by Mr. Booth, and as well by Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Hankerson and others who are Directors in both organizations.

Our National Grain Trade Council, with a permanent office in Washington, D. C., has for many years interested itself in grain trade legislation. Now we believe it is time to work on a statement of national trade policy in marketing; we want our trade to move from a defensive position to a position of attack. We even can dream that, during these emergency years, we can formulate a program for agricultural marketing which could be accepted by all political parties as the non-political and economic policy of the nation. Too long we have been the football of politics. Let us seek a sane and forward policy that will move out of the field of politics and into the field of economics. If our agricultural trades can approach an agreement, we will have come a long way toward our goal. It is a challenge to all of us.

GRAIN TRADE COUNCIL.—Let me add one more word about the Council. It is only modestly financed, not as well as any of us would like, but better than some of us hoped a few years ago. We make direct contacts in Washington; often we need your help in making them. You men in the field personally know members of Congress. Keep in touch

[Concluded on page 327]

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Jonesboro, Ark.—Craighead County's third rice mill is being built by Ralph Amick and Dave Butterworth eight miles southwest of here. It will have a capacity of 90 bbls. per day.—J. G. H.

CALIFORNIA

Ferndale, Cal.—Certificate of final dissolution of the Pynor Feed Co. has been filed.

National City, Cal.—Cliff Reed, a member of the state highway patrol 16 years, recently resigned to enter the hay, grain and feed business here.

Mountain View, Cal.—Jagels & Leu recently sold their feed and fuel business to James and Andrew Santana who are operating under the name of the Mountain View Feed & Fuel Co.

San Diego, Cal.—Frederick Charles Silverthorn, pioneer feed and grain merchant, left Silverthorn's to the two sons associated with him in the business, Clarence Raymond and Robert Leroy, by the terms of his will recently admitted to probate.

Kerman, Cal.—Glenn L. Miller of Defiance, O., recently purchased the old creamery building and is remodeling it into an alfalfa processing mill, shipping machinery here from a mill he dismantled at Hudson, Mich. The new plant, which will be in operation by Nov. 1, will have milling capacity of 6,000 tons a year.

CANADA

St. John, N. B.—While attending a post-war sales conference here of company representatives in the eastern provinces, R. R. Faryon, Peterborough, Ont., president of the Quaker Oats Co. of Canada, said the labor shortage is a very serious problem; lack of labor had necessitated curtailment in processing grains, the 1944 yield of which is excellent. Production has been cut to such an extent that the company has been forced to ration customers in Canada, and was finding it difficult to supply the needs of the United Nations overseas.—W. McN.

COLORADO

Olathe, Colo.—Harry Hawks, new manager of the Olathe Elevator, has moved his family here from Montrose.

Cortez, Colo.—The Tanner Warehouse has completed its 65,000-bu. grain elevator and plans to install a 100-bbl. system flouring mill, Harold Tanner, manager, announced. Associated with Mr. Tanner in the new enterprise are his father, Don Tanner of Bayfield, and brother, Halworth Tanner, the latter moving here from Allison. Their new feed mill was put into operation in September. With the new addition to the grain elevator the Tanner Warehouse plant now covers six full lots, the site of the old county court house. The old jail building, acquired with the rest of the property, has been transformed into a modern office building complete with fireproof vault. A 60-ton truck scale and truck lift have been installed, with overhead grain storage bin from which trucks can be loaded out speedily. The warehouse is federally licensed for 65,000 bus. of bulk grain and 56,000 bus of sacked beans. The company also has warehouses at Dove Creek and Dolores to handle unsacked bulk beans. For the present

the local storage facilities for beans will continue to handle sacked beans only until more farmers get equipment for handling their beans in bulk. With a view to further expansion the Tanner Warehouse partners have acquired six more lots south of their plant where a shop building will be constructed for the maintenance of their fleet of trucks in the near future.

ILLINOIS

Altamont, Ill.—A new corn cob mill is being built here.—H. H. H.

Millstadt, Ill.—The Millstadt Milling Co. has completed its new food locker plant.

Stronghurst, Ill.—David Hise has succeeded Bill Butler at the Stronghurst Grain & Merchandise Co.

Tuscola, Ill.—The Douglas County Grain Co. recently installed a new 20-ton truck scale with concrete deck at its elevator.

Ullrich, Ill.—Bowers Bros. of Lovington recently purchased the F. W. DeHart elevator and have taken possession of the business.

Urbana, Ill.—The Leverett Grain Co. is building a 25,000-bu. concrete storage tank for soybeans. The Eikenberry Const. Co. has the contract.

Belleville, Ill.—The former Richland Mill property has been sold to Hoeffken Bros., construction firm, who will use the building for storage purposes and will raze the grain storage bins.—P. J. P.

Cadwell, Ill.—A new circular concrete grain storage bin 25 ft. in diameter and 60 ft. high, with a capacity of 20,880 bus. of grain, recently has been completed for the Moultrie Grain Ass'n. J. E. Reeser & Son were the contractors.—F. H. Boyd, mgr.

Harper (Forreston p.o.), Ill.—The Harper Elvtr. Co. has been taken over by a group of farmers who will operate the elevator under the same name. Harry Fager will continue as manager, the business to be operated substantially along the same lines as in the past.

Flanagan, Ill.—Francis Sherry recently sold the Sherry Elevator to the Farmers Grain & Coal Co. The coal business he had conducted along with the grain business he sold to the Kent Lumber & Coal Co. Mr. Sherry, who has retired from business, will continue to reside here.

Findlay, Ill.—O. W. Livergood & Co. have their new elevator in operation, receiving their first grain in the house Sept. 15. The company also has made extensive improvements at their old elevator. They operate as the Findlay Grain & Coal Co., with Thos. F. Keim as manager.

Elmwood, Ill.—Ernest Graves recently resigned as manager of the Elmwood Elevator, a position he held since 1928, and will move his family to Gibson City, where he has purchased an elevator. William R. Butler, formerly in the elevator business at Stronghurst, has succeeded him as manager of the local elevator.

Richmond, Ill.—Kurt Reinicke, a former Chicago resident now residing on a far near Ringwood, has purchased the Richmond Mill property from the G. F. Strand heirs and has opened the mill for business. The mill building houses grain grinding machinery and on the second floor a machine shop, together with saw equipment outside for sawing logs into lumber.

Mt. Pulaski, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. elevator office was broken into the night of Sept. 28 and about \$20 in cash and 30 "T" gasoline ration coupons were stolen, Orville Martin, manager, reported. Entrance was gained by smashing a window.

Forreston, Ill.—Onne A. DeWall, who has operated the Forreston Feed Mill since Feb. 24, 1932, recently purchased the elevator, grain and coal business from the B. P. Hill Grain Co. and has taken over operation of the business. He expects to expand the elevator business and plans to eventually move his feed mill to the elevator and install new equipment. William Koning is his assistant and manager of the feed mill.

Maroa, Ill.—John H. Crocker, 87, banker, who also operated the Crocker Elvtr. Co. during his business career with elevators located at Emery, Forsyth, Oreana, Argenta and Cisco as well as here, died at his home Oct. 10. He was an early president of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n and prominent in civic affairs of the community. Mr. Crocker had been in failing health for the past two years and seriously ill for a week.—P. J. P.

Kewanee, Ill.—The directors of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., for the first time since its organization in 1914, have authorized a 3 per cent dividend on the preferred stock and a 5 per cent payment to holders of the common stock. A patronage dividend for the past six months will be paid at the annual stockholders' meeting in December. The company during the past year purchased the Cavanaugh elevator and remodeled its own elevator to provide a modern and attractive display room.

Petersburg, Ill.—The McNeil Grain Co. of New Holland has purchased the E. E. Brass elevator properties, included in which are the Junction Elevator at the north end of the city and the Wilms Elevator on the C. & I. M. A. E. McNeil will be in personal charge of the business here. The elevators are being put in readiness to receive grain before the fall bean harvest starts. The new owners plan to add to the storage facilities as soon as possible and to install feed grinding and mixing equipment.—P. J. P.

Cissna Park, Ill.—Cissna Park Co-operative Grain & Coal Co. at its annual stockholders' meeting approved an increase of capital stock from \$48,000 to \$50,000, the reduction of the par value of all shares to \$25 from \$100, the establishing of first preferred 6 per cent cumulative stock to be issued to all stockholders on record as of Aug. 31, 1944, and the new stockholders until all of the stock is sold, and the changing of the name of the company to Farmers Co-operative Co. A. D. Goers is manager of the elevator.

Macon, Ill.—John Van Gundy, who has been in the office of the Macon Grain Co. since the death of Charles Moore, has bought the business and now is sole owner. Mr. Van Gundy at one time was in the elevator business here, selling out and operating elevators at Moweaqua and Walker. He sold the former elevator and after the Walker elevator burned, was out of the grain business for several years. In the recent deal Mr. Van Gundy became owner of the operating elevator in the north part of town and the old south elevator. He will operate the business under the name of the Macon Grain Co., J. F. Van Gundy, owner. He will continue in the coal business also.

Beckemeyer, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co., of which H. H. Timmermann & Sons are the owners, recently constructed a 5,000-bu. capacity storage bin.

CHICAGO NOTES

A Chicago Board of Trade membership sold recently at \$3,500.

R. M. Doyle of Doyle & Dickinson Co., feed brokers, suffered a leg fracture Oct. 7.

General Foods Corporation has authorized a Chicago brokerage firm to sell in carload lots its stock of 9,000,000 bus. rye bought as a hedge.

Among those recently admitted to membership in the Board of Trade are Irving Gannon of Faroll & Co., Irvin A. Busse, Jr., Chicago; David R. Betts, New York, N. Y., and Chas. H. Mitchell, Ottumwa, Ia.

The Underwriters Grain Ass'n and the Chicago Fire Department were presented the Security Shield of Honor by the United States Coast Guard in a ceremony at the City Hall Oct. 11. The presentation was made by Rear Admiral Charles A. Park, Chief of Operations Divisions, U. S. Coast Guard.

The order requiring reports by Clearing House members on customers' open interest in rye futures has been changed from 200,000 bus. to cover customers having as little as 25,000 bus. open, effective Oct. 20. The open interest in rye on the Chicago Board of Trade is about three times the visible supply, pointing to a squeeze if the longs stand on their contracts. Liquidation of the 14,000,000 bus. open interest in December delivery would relieve the situation, as the visible supply of rye in Chicago elevators is several million bushels short.

Otto A. Knauss, vice-president of Igleheart Bros., Inc., Evansville, Ind., has resigned to accept partnership with Henry C. Meining of the C. H. Meining Co. of Chicago. To be known as the Meining-Knauss Co., the reorganized firm will engage in the sale and distribution of flour and cereals. It will also operate the United States Flour Milling Companies. Associated with the Igleheart division of the General Foods Corporation since 1926, Mr. Knauss comes from a family of millers. The Igleheart division acquired the Phoenix Flour Mills, which was a successor to the Elles & Knauss Flour Mills.—W. B. C.

The Board of Trade Oct. 19 asked the federal court for an order restraining the Illinois Commerce Commission from assuming jurisdiction over it in the suit brought by Daniel F. Rice & Co. charging discrimination by the grain warehousemen. The Commission has jurisdiction over warehousemen licensed by the state, but has no authority over commodity exchanges.

Henry Parsons Crowell, 89, honorary chairman of the Quaker Oats Co., died in the early evening of Oct. 23 while seated in a coach of a North Western suburban train shortly before it was scheduled to leave the downtown station. Mr. Crowell, despite his years, went daily to his office in the Board of Trade Building, and was en route to his home in Winnetka when stricken. Always active in civic affairs, on the day of his death he had just been named honorary chairman of the Com'te of Fifteen, a civic group fighting crime. Mr. Crowell, born in Cleveland, O., began his career with the Quaker Mill Co. of Ravenna, O. He served as its president from 1881 to 1891, when it was sold to the American Cereal Co. of Akron, O. He was vice pres. and general manager of American Cereal until 1898, then became president of the company. In 1922 he was made chairman of the board. For the past three years he had been honorary chairman.

INDIANA

Windfall, Ind.—A new cob and dust house are being built by Farmers Grain & Supply Co.—A. E. L.

Otwell, Ind.—A new 40-ton truck scale has been installed at the plant of the Otwell Milling Co.—H. H. H.

Elwood, Ind.—W. A. Lewis & Son will replace their present hammer mill with a new and larger mill.—A. E. L.

Silver Lake, Ind.—J. C. Grubb will install a new corn cleaner and corn elevator leg, replacing present equipment.—A. E. L.

Morocco, Ind.—The former Morocco Grain & Lumber Co. is now operated under the firm name of Barnett & Banderkolk Grain & Lumber Co.

Columbus, Ind.—The Columbus Milling Co. sustained a loss recently caused by a fire that originated with a hot bearing on a cleaning machine.

St. Joe, Ind.—Myers Elvtr. Co. has built an addition to house the feed mill. A new sheller, corn cleaner and other equipment will be installed.—A. E. L.

Nevada, Ind.—The Nevada Elvtr. & Supply Co. has covered its entire plant with metal siding. A new hammer mill and diesel engine are being installed.—A. E. L.

Mount Ayr, Ind.—The business formerly operated as the Mount Ayr Grain & Lumber Co. is now the Barnett & Vanderkolk Grain & Lumber Co. Leslie Peters is manager.

Montpelier, Ind.—Joe White has resigned as office manager of the Hoosier Grain & Supply Co., having purchased an interest in the Hill Top Service Station, and has been succeeded by his brother, Glen White.

Paoli, Ind.—A new feed mill is being started in the Paul Farlow Bldg. on North Gospel St., to be known as the Smith Feeds Store. It is managed by Marion Smith, formerly manager of the Igleheart Bros. Mill at Vincennes, Ind.—H. H. H.

Eaton, Ind.—The Eaton-Goodrich Corp. has been formed to deal in hay, grain, seeds, feed, coal, farm products, livestock and do a general mercantile business. Incorporators: Clyde Poe, Eaton; P. E. Goodrich and C. C. Barnes, Winchester. Capital stock, 1,600 shares, p.v. \$25.

Greensburg, Ind.—The Tree City Feed Mills has been purchased by Otis and Herman Bewley, owners of the Letts (Ind.) Feed & Grain Co. The business has been moved to the building formerly occupied by Hornung's mill. Otis Bewley, manager of the Letts plant, will have charge of the local mill also.

Boonville, Ind.—Irvin Smith, a miller employed at the Boonville Mills, Inc., for the past 26 years, was severely injured on Oct. 13 when his foot was caught in a feed mixer. He was removed to an Evansville hospital where it was first thought it would be necessary to amputate the injured member.—W. B. C.

Georgetown, Ind.—The Major Feed Co., Andrew Gerdon, manager, has purchased the Anderson Feed Co. and placed Lloyd Byrne in charge of the house. Mr. Gerdon stated a corn sheller and feed mixer are being installed together with a new hammer mill. A complete line of feeds will be carried.

Brazil, Ind.—Spontaneous combustion caused a fire that destroyed the main building of the Penman Bros. wholesale grocery, feed and grain store Sept. 29, loss estimated at \$35,000. The fire is believed to have originated in the loft where 100 tons of new hay was stored recently. Feed grinding and mixing machinery were included in the loss.

Evansville, Ind.—The Vanderburgh Co-operative Frozen Foods Locker, Inc., will build its plant, when allocation of materials is received, on Outer First Ave., across from the Igleheart Bros., Inc., plant, Walter Rauth, sec'y-treas. and manager of the Tri-County Farm Bureau, has announced. Tentative plans call for construction of 650 individual lockers and complete processing, storing and sharp freezing of meats, fruits and vegetables, Mr. Rauth emphasized.—W. B. C.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

A feed nutrition school will not be held this year by Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n and Purdue University because of limited manpower in the elevators and feed plants, difficulty of travel and accommodations, and the fact that many men who would be sent to this school by various firms are now in the armed services.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Applications for membership in the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n have been received from the following: Sheldon Clock, Lafayette (representing Darling & Co.); Herbst Grain Co., Herbst; Roachdale Elevator, Roachdale; G. & M. Feed & Seed Co., Muncie; Cash Coal, Feed & Supply Co., Decatur; Amo Milling Co. (new owner), Amo; Shirley Feed Mills (new owner), Shirley.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

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Controversy between the handlers of soybeans at country points and the Gross Income Tax Division as to the proper basis of taxing soybean operations continues. Field men from the Division during recent weeks have been rechecking records of country dealers handling soybeans and asking for additional tax, based on their request of one-quarter of one per cent on gross receipts derived from soybean sales, where one per cent was paid on the handling charge only, pursuant with our contention that that was the tax that should be paid and our conferences to that effect with the Division officials. While this information has consistently been passed along to all members of the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, no recommendation or suggestion as to what should be paid was made. The Ass'n now has requested the opportunity of intervening and participating in a test case covering a member who paid under protest the additional tax requested and asked for a hearing. In the meantime any payments of firms on the gross receipts basis should be paid and designated as being paid under protest. The Ass'n will employ legal assistance to participate in this case.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

IOWA

Scranton, Ia.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. is repairing and remodeling its office.

Peterson, Ia.—The 40,000-bu. addition to the Farmers Elevator is nearing completion.

Goldfield, Ia.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has purchased the Amos Harper Elevator and will use it for storage.

Wieston (Manson p.o.), Ia.—Merle Anderson of Cherokee is new manager of the Fred M. Davis Grain Co. elevator.

Grundy Center, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator is replacing its 10-ton truck scale with a 30-ton scale with 40 ft. sq. deck.

Lone Tree, Ia.—L. W. White, formerly with the alcohol plant at Muscatine, is new manager of the Lone Tree Grain & Feed Corp.

Winfield, Ia.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has completed a new driveway on the north side of the elevator and installed a new truck hoist.

Fayette, Ia.—The Fayette Soybean Mill is adding an 80,000 bu. soybean storage bin to its plant. The new structure, of concrete, is 40x74 ft.

Red Oak, Ia.—The Dannen Mills of St. Joseph, Mo., has purchased the Maris Coal Yards, Dean Murren, local Dannen Mill manager, announced.

Clinton, Ia.—Fifty German prisoners of war were sent here to relieve the labor shortage in construction of the Pillsbury Feed Mills plant.—A. G. T.

Madrid, Ia.—The Carl Lundahl Grain Co. elevator recently was sold to the Polk City Grain Co. who also purchased the Soderlund Bros. elevator and operates an elevator at Centerville.—A. G. T.

Harlan, Ia.—Henry Tank and Clarence Ebbecka, while stacking sacks of flour at the Harlan Roller Mills recently, escaped serious injury when the stack of sacks fell on them, inflicting severe cuts and bruises.

Blockton, Ia.—Dannen Mills of St. Joseph, Mo., have purchased the Blockton elevator and it will be operated as Dannen Elevator with J. L. Weese as manager. A full line of Dannen Feeds will be carried.

Wadleigh, Ia.—Thos. W. Wright, 87, who operated an elevator here for many years, passed away Oct. 7 at his daughter's home in Laurens. Interment was at Knierim, Ia.—"Art" Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Woodward, Ia.—Inwald Lover, 61, of Perry, employed at the Stokely Grain Co. elevator, suffered a stroke of paralysis when in his car en route to the elevator recently. He was taken to the hospital at Perry in a serious condition.

Manson, Ia.—Fred Scott of Marcus, Ia., is new manager of the Fred M. Davis Grain Co. elevator. He has had 14 years' experience in the grain and feed business, the past several associated with the Farmers Co-operative Elevator at Marcus.

Clare, Ia.—T. Geo. Hansen has resigned his position as manager of the Clare Co-operative elevator and was succeeded by Irl Bell of Somers, Ia., where he has been employed by the Somers Co-op. for the past several years.—A. G. T.

St. Ansgar, Ia.—Martin Lorenzen, farmer living north of here, fell 12 ft. into the pit at the Edward Feldt elevator Oct. 14 sustaining a neck injury, two broken ribs and severe shock. He was taken to Cedar Valley Hospital, Charles City.

Waukon, Ia.—Arthur Nesheim, Corning, Ia., has assumed charge of the former Fred Nagel elevator business. He and S. P. Orpheim have leased the building and later will add a hatchery. The business will be known as the Waukon Hatchery & Produce Co. Mr. Nagel was in the business for 45 years.

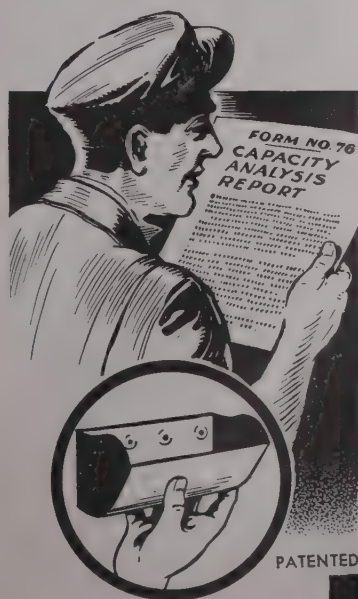
Des Moines, Ia.—In a decision by the WLB, 59 employees at the Inland Mills, Inc., plant were granted a wage increase of 5c an hour over their former wages at the mill. In addition, one week of vacation was granted all employees after one year of service and two weeks were granted for vacation after two years of service.

Belmond, Ia.—Construction of the first unit of the 1,500,000-bu. elevator under construction here, is nearing completion. The old sugar beet plant is being converted into a processing plant for General Mills, Inc. In the unit is the 210-ft. head house and six 130-ft. storage tanks, each with a 75,000 bus. capacity. Fourteen more tanks are to be built. It is expected the plant will be ready for operation early in November. McKenzie-Hague Co. has the contract. Bruce P. Neil has been appointed production superintendent at the plant, and John F. Flynn office manager and traffic manager.

Joice, Ia.—The Larson Grain Co. elevator, owned by Gerhard Larson, is being repaired. A new foundation is being put in, a new head drive installed and steel bins are being put under the grain bins. The driveway is being widened and an additional 20 x 28 ft. building is being added to the old building, with overhead feed bins. New equipment being added will include a 30-inch attrition mill with two 40-h. p. motors; a 15-ton mixer and corn crusher; a new 50-ton, 45-ft. deck scale. The present office will be moved or another built.

Clear Lake, Ia.—Claude VanGundy of Pocahontas and Fort Dodge, and George Arnold, Kanawha, have purchased the Clear Lake Grain Co. business from George Newman and taken possession. R. G. Swartzendruber is in charge of the elevator temporarily. Mr. VanGundy owns and operates an elevator at Pocahontas and Mr. Arnold is manager of elevators for the Davis Elevtr. Co. at Denhart and Corwith. Mr. Newman retains the implement business. Henry E. Rieter of Livemore has been appointed manager of the elevator, with Ed W. Boles, Plover, assistant. Mr. Swartzendruber is assisting Mr. Rieter in getting the business under way.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The soybean feed mill of Cargill, Inc., was destroyed by fire the night of Oct. 11, the loss estimated at \$125,000, covered by insurance. The elevator tanks and the warehouse were saved. The warehouse was saved by a heavy brick wall between it and the plant and by the concentrated work of firemen. Approximately 1,000 tons of feed stored on the basement floor was damaged beyond salvage by water which poured in from the adjoining mill. Lawrence Hauskins, manager of the company, stated the mill was closed down for repairs at the time of the fire, and had expected to resume operations of Oct. 13. He stated none of the equipment in the plant can be salvaged. Some of it was new, having just been installed a few days before. "It took us six months to get through priorities on some of that machinery," Mr. Hauskins said. Only the expellers, which extract oil from the soybeans, were in operation when the fire broke out. A quantity of grain was in a 25,000 bus. bin in the mill. Rebuilding the plant and equipping it will require at least nine months, Mr. Hauskins stated, even if the firm is able to obtain priorities at once and rush them through. The firm has other plants at Fort Dodge and Springfield, Ill. Elmer Stanek, city fireman, who was working in the basement in the ruins of the mill the day following the fire, was injured when caught between two collapsing walls. Iron bars and tie rods above checked the fall of the crumbling bricks, confining his injuries to severe cuts and bruises.



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Mason, Ia.—Fred Walter Landborg, 32, partner with his brother, Harry Landborg, in the Landborg Feed & Seed Store recently taken over following the death of the former owner, Frank Binger, ended his life. He formerly lived in Minneapolis.

Dubuque, Ia.—The Dubuque Soy Products Corp. has been incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. Officers of the corporation are: E. T. Frith, Dubuque, pres.; Lloyd A. Meyer, Sabula, Ia., vice-pres. and manager; Florence Nigg, Dubuque, sec'y.

Waterville, Ia.—E. M. Palmer and his father, E. L. Palmer, are in charge of the recently established Palco Mfg. Co., to engage in the manufacture and distribution of feed over the midwest. Both men have had several years' experience in the feed business. The new business is located at the former Pladsen residence, purchased recently by E. M. Palmer. Feed grinders and mixers are being installed, the company to manufacture a full line of mineral and protein feeds plus a line of sprays and disinfectants.

KANSAS

Lowe, Kan.—The Garden City Co-op. Equity Exchange elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Norton, Kan.—Carl Greenburg of Superior, Neb., is a new employee at the Ralph Reich elevator.

Bluff City, Kan.—Delmar Rymph of Wichita is new manager of the Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp. elevator.

Lindsborg, Kan.—A new alfalfa mill is being added to the town's industries. The plant is nearing completion.

Rock, Kan.—I have replaced an old 14 in. Eclipse Hammer mill with a new 18 in., same make.—H. E. McDaniel.

Morganville, Kan.—The Gorden Mark Elvtr. Co. recently built a cob and dust house, improved its driveway approach to the north elevator and made other repairs and improvements at its plant.

Webber, Kan.—The Webber Farmers Co-op. Exchange, of which Phillip Lyne is manager, is building a modern elevator of 15,000 bus. storage capacity. Feed grinding and mixing machinery will be installed.

Quinter, Kan.—John E. Reed, resident here for 38 years, is retiring from business, having released management of the Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co. elevator to Ernest T. Hill of Quinter, and will make his future home in California.

Herkimer, Kan.—Martin Raemer, 63, who for 31 years had been manager of the Herkimer Co-operative Business Ass'n grain elevator, died Oct. 5, at his home. He had been ill about three weeks, and only that day had returned from a hospital, thinking he was improved. Mr. Raemer had been a resident of Herkimer all his life.—G. M. H.

KENTUCKY

Sturgis, Ky.—Gordon McKaig has purchased the Exchange Milling Co. from the Ohio Valley Grain Co.

Cynthiana, Ky.—Isaac Newton Lair, 73 manager of the Crescent Flour Mill, died unexpectedly while on a visit to his farm near Headquarters Oct. 4.

Owensboro, Ky.—A. D. Knox, 71, representing Allied Mills in western and northern Kentucky for a number of years, died on Oct. 3 at Nashville, Tenn.—W. B. C.

Mayfield, Ky.—The Mayfield Milling Co. has submitted Preference Rating Application to the W.P.B. for approval of the construction of two new circular concrete grain storage bins 18 ft. in diameter and 50 ft. high with a capacity for 20,000 bus. of grain. J. E. Reeser & Son have the contract.—M. L. Holleman, Mgr.

Henderson, Ky.—Merging of the Kentucky Co-operatives, Inc., with the Southern States Co-operatives seems likely, local co-operative's directors having ratified the merger plans, which call for the turning over to Southern Co-op. of the Kentucky co-operative's assets, including stock, machinery and land. Southern States Co-operative, Inc., has 16 plants and mills which manufacture and process feed, fertilizer and seed, with one of its largest and most modern feed mills located in Cincinnati. It operates in Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and North Carolina. O. M. Farrington, former executive assistant to the state agriculture com'te of the A.A.A., has been appointed state supervisor of distribution in Kentucky by the Southern States Co-operative, Inc.

MICHIGAN

Cedar Rapids, Mich.—William Brainerd, formerly of Frankfort, Ind., is assistant manager of the D. J. Remer elevator, the illness of Mr. Remer necessitating his absence from the business.

Tawas City, Mich.—Rudy Gingerich has purchased the Tawas City Elevator from James H. Leslie. Mr. Gingerich has been operating the plant under lease for the past three years. The sale includes the large storage shed along the D. & M. right of way.

Port Huron, Mich.—Alfred L. Chamberlain, 72, president of the Chamberlain Bean & Pea Co., died Oct. 18 after a long illness. Mr. Chamberlain was a past president of the Port Huron Y. M. C. A., a five-term director of the Chamber of Commerce and a past president of the Rotary Club.

Ovid, Mich.—Merle H. Green, farmer and stock dealer living north of here, has purchased the elevator, lumber and coal business of E. C. Smith & Son here and at St. Johns and Carland. He took over the business Oct. 16 and is operating under the firm name of Merle H. Green Co. In addition to continuing the lines of the retiring concern he will develop a mixed livestock feed business. Alan Dean, who has been manager at St. Johns for a number of years, will continue in that position and also serve in a supervisory capacity over the other two plants. The transfer included the property here which has been used principally for bean processing and storage; the elevator property, lumber sheds and stock at St. Johns, and the elevator property at Carland. E. C. Smith and his son, Donovan E. Smith, will devote their time to their muck lands which they own in Clinton and Shiawassee Counties.

MINNESOTA

Shelly, Minn.—The Shelly Feed & Seed House has opened for business. Erling Lee is proprietor and Sylvester Hoffman is operator.

Crookston, Minn.—Harry Lyddon, turkey raiser living south of here, has been named manager of the Roe Grain Co., succeeding Paul Dudley.

Glenwood, Minn.—The Glenwood Farmers Elevator, owned and operated by James E. Barsness, has placed its second feed mill and mixer in operation.

Buffalo Lake, Minn.—H. A. Soltow has resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator effective Nov. 1, a position he has held for the past 23 years.

Caledonia, Minn.—Francis Brady, Houston County agent for the past eight years, resigned, effective Nov. 1, to operate the local elevator he recently purchased from Peter W. Schlitz.

St. Charles, Minn.—Harry Page, manager of the Commander Elvtr. Co. elevator at Le Center for the past four years, has been promoted to the company's grain warehouse and feed manufacturing plant here.

Montevideo, Minn.—The Farmers Equity Elevator reported a net profit of \$24,000 for the fiscal year recently closed, at the stockholders' meeting. Of the profit, \$16,000 was paid in patronage dividends.

Windom, Minn.—Walter Keep, farmer, will open a feed store and feed mill at his property at Sixth St. and Second Ave. He will enlarge the building already on the premises and will install feed grinding and mixing equipment.

Duluth, Minn.—Alfred Hvidslen, Stephen, Minn., Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., recently was elected a member of the Duluth Board of Trade. The company has also been admitted to corporate membership in the Board.—F. G. C.

Le Center, Minn.—Ed Norton of Montgomery will handle the affairs of the local Commander Elvtr. Co. elevator until a permanent manager is appointed to succeed Harry Page, who has been promoted to the company's St. Charles plant.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. Oct. 20 received a credit of \$66,025.23 for over assessment of income and excess profits taxes for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1943.—P. J. P.

The Brooks Elevator Corp., J. R. Martin, president, is making alterations on its grain elevator. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract. Three concrete conveyor pits will be built in the elevator.

Two bonds totaling \$1,992,905 to cover storage space recently added to the Delmar elevator of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. were approved by the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission.—P. J. P.

Thirty windows on the south side of the Alton Railroad elevator at the foot of Hardesty Ave. in the East Bottoms were broken by vandals recently, O. B. Duncan, elevator superintendent, reported. Stones and air rifles were the weapons. The elevator is leased by the Salina Terminal Elvtr. Co.

Members of the Kansas City Section, American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, met for dinner Oct. 4 to honor Perie Rumold, a leader of the group's activities for many years who now is leaving Standard Milling Co. to operate a flour mill for the Iranian government at Teheran, Iran. The group presented Mr. Rumold with a leather brief case, and the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists gave him a leather golf bag.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

M. R. Devaney, general manager of the Occident Elevator Division of Russell-Miller Milling Co., was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis at its recent annual election. Other officers chosen were: H. H. Tearse, vice-pres., of the Searle Grain Co., first vice-pres., advancing automatically from second vice-president; J. T. Culhane, general manager of the Grain Division of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., second vice-pres.; Arthur M. Hartwell, vice-pres., General Mills, Inc., senior director. In addition to Messrs. Devaney and Culhane, representing country elevator and linseed interests respectively, other directors named were P. C. Rutherford, representing terminal elevator interests; R. C. Woodworth, representing shippers' interests; F. H. Higgins, representing commission interests; Percy B. Hicks, representing milling interests. The following were elected to the Board of Arbitration: D. E. Fraser, C. H. McCarthy and P. E. Paquette. The newly elected officers took office on Oct. 16.

MISSOURI

East Prairie, Mo.—The Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mills storage house was destroyed by fire Oct. 19, loss estimated by Linus Halter, supt., at about \$50,000.—P. J. P.

Higginsville, Mo.—First Sec'y A. H. Meinershausen admitted he was celebrating the 40th anniversary of his engaging in the grain business, then he joined the Grandfathers Club, and he is credited with starting an ice skaters' anti-fall society. Any ice he falls on once will provide rough skating.

Lee's Summit, Mo.—Frank C. Nichols, who some time ago purchased the Lee's Summit Elvtr. & Grain Co., is remodeling the building and installing new machinery. The old office building has been razed and a new office installed in the south end of the building. The warehouse on the east side is being extended about 15 ft. on the site of the old office building, giving the firm a warehouse 54 ft. in length, extending from the main elevator building.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The striking A.F.L. flour mill workers whose walkout early this month closed seven major greater Kansas City flour mills, returned to their jobs on Oct. 10.

Seaman Third Class Aubrey Arnold who had been employed in the grain brokerage business here for seventeen years prior to his enlistment in the Navy two years ago, won a dramatic 10,000-mile race with death recently when he came from the New Hebrides in the South Pacific in five days to the bedside of his dying wife. He came by Navy and Army planes, and arrived in time to be with his wife a scant twelve hours before she died. She had been injured in a motorcycle accident.—G. M. H.

MONTANA

Valier, Mont.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. is building a grain cleaning plant, construction to cost about \$10,000.

Conrad, Mont.—Construction of Cargill, Inc.'s big cracking plant on the company's ground east of the Gt. Northern Railroad tracks is under way, the T. E. Ibberson Const. Co. having the contract, Howard Roe, Cargill manager, announced. The building will be 45 ft. high, 20 ft. wide and 40 ft. long, with a full basement. Machinery is expected to arrive soon. It will take approximately three months to complete construction, Mr. Roe stated.

Big Sandy, Mont.—The Greely Elvtr. Co. recently sustained a fire damage, fire caused by a short circuit near a motor in the cupola.

Carlyle, Mont.—We plan to install a new cleaner at one elevator and to completely electrify both elevators as soon as R.E.A. gets here.—Carlyle Farmers Elvtr. Co.

NEBRASKA

Alvo, Neb.—John E. Turner has added a new office at his local elevator.

North Platte, Neb.—A. F. Garver and Son, Harold, have opened the North Side Feed Co.

Weston, Neb.—The elevator of Emil Barry was destroyed by fire on Oct. 16, believed to have been of incendiary origin.

Mount Clair, Neb.—A. A. Pigon has increased his elevating capacity by the installation of a new leg with Calumet Cups. Tillotson Const. Co. did the work.

Central City, Neb.—A Hord grain truck loaded with chicken feed upset near Seward, Neb., when something went wrong with the steering gear and the driver lost control of the machine. No one was injured.

Elm Creek, Neb.—Ingles & Son, Kearney, plan to build an elevator here. They have repaired and improved the hay shed they recently leased here and will use the building in connection with the proposed elevator.

Elkhorn, Neb.—The Elkhorn Feed Mills is installing a high speed leg with an Ehrsam Head Drive and Calumet Cups, a Hall Distributor and new spouting, and adding a roller mill. Tillotson Const. Co. has the contract.

Columbus, Neb.—A. M. Daniels has been chosen manager of the new alfalfa dehydrating plant to be established here. He came here from Wayne to have charge during the time the plant is set up and after it goes into operation.

Columbus, Neb.—Eugene Treadway, owner and manager of the Columbia Grain Co., announced Frank Shonka is assistant manager of his business, starting his new duties Oct. 17. Mr. Shonka resigned as assistant cashier of the Central National Bank.

Superior, Neb.—The Sargent & Co. elevator and mixed feed plant purchased recently by Eberhart & Simpson will operate as the Nebraska-Kansas Feed & Grain Mill. Hubert Landry, field supervisor for Eberhart & Simpson, is temporary manager.

Sidney, Neb.—Plans are being completed for holding a state wheat show and a Big Sixth seed and grain show here, Nov. 16, in connection with western organized agriculture, according to an announcement made recently by the college of agriculture at Lincoln.—G. M. H.

Syracuse, Neb.—Electric motors will be installed in the Syracuse City Mills which for years have operated by steam power, Manager Joe Schroeder announced. Mr. Schroeder stated the steam plant will not be entirely abandoned and the big Corliss engine will be kept in the plant.

Plattsmouth, Neb.—Farmers and farm workers of Cass County have agreed that the average rate of pay for harvesting the bumper 1944 corn crop will be 10c a bushel with room and board. Eleven cents will be paid when the corn is unloaded by hand. An extra cent per bushel will be added for those boarding themselves and another cent for furnishing a team.—G. M. H.

Broken Bow, Neb.—The Broken Bow Elvtr. Co. has taken down a part of the old elevator and replaced it with a frame structure. To the west a tile building is being built to be used for storage space and to house the feed grinding equipment. Mel Condon is manager of the business.

Holdrege, Neb.—New machinery has been installed at the local corn cob plant and the plant given a general overhauling. Nine hundred feet of new sidetrack parallel with the old siding has been laid because the new machinery will turn out a different kind of cob residue that requires loading two cars at the same time.

NEW ENGLAND

Van Buren, Me.—One of the grain processing plants closest to Canadian soil is the Grist Mill. This is at the U. S. end of an international bridge across the St. John River, connecting Van Buren with St. Leonard, N. B. In addition to grinding feeds for cattle, horses and poultry, this mill produces buckwheat flour for human consumption.—W. McN.

NEW JERSEY

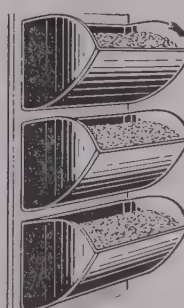
Edgewater, N. J.—We regret that due to lack of flaxseed supplies it has been necessary to shut down our Edgewater mill. It is doubtful when we will be able to resume crushing at the plant as supplies of Canadian seed are expected to be too small and too intermittent to permit operation. Because of the very short U. S. crop, domestic seed is not available for crushing here. Our only other source of seed supply for this mill is Argentina. Unfortunately Argentine-U. S. relations show no improvement and no Argentine imports are in sight at this time.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., R. W. Capps.

NEW YORK

Cuyuga, N. Y.—The Beacon Milling Co. sustained a fire loss on Oct. 8, caused by spontaneous combustion in a pile of powdered buttermilk.

New York, N. Y.—Lt. C. J. Konecke, son of Charles J. Konecke, distributor of feed ingredients, was killed recently in an airplane accident near Jasper, Fla.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Edgar Black has been appointed to succeed Elwood Chase as director of transportation by the W.F.A. Mr. Chase retired to return to his former position in private business here. Mr. Black has been the I.C.C. grain permit agent here since early in the war, governing the rail movement into Buffalo and Oswego markets.



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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Harry C. Wilson, 64, general manager of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators and long identified with the grain business of Buffalo, died Oct. 7 at his home.

New York, N. Y.—Austin W. Carpenter, executive director of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants and a member of the New York State Emergency Food Commission, has been appointed northeastern manager of the National Tax Equality Ass'n, Ben C. McCabe, Minneapolis, president of the organization, announced. Offices have been opened in the Channin Bldg.

Buffalo, N. Y.—James G. McKillen, president of J. G. McKillen, Inc., has been appointed Interstate Commerce Commission grain permit agent for Buffalo and Oswego. He will have authority to regulate grain shipments into those areas to prevent a congestion of cars. Mr. McKillen succeeds Edgar B. Black, treasurer of the Superior Grain Corp., who has been named director of transportation for the W.F.A. in Washington. Mr. Black replaces Elwood L. Chase, who will return here to resume his position as production manager of the Co-operative G. L. F. Mills, Inc.—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Leyden, N. D.—The Leyden Grain Co. has taken in a new partner, J. Q. Fair, who succeeds Chas. H. Fox. The partnership consists of Herb Dalzell, Alex Dalzell, J. G. Fair and Geo. Urlaub, who is also manager.

Fargo, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota will hold a convention here in February, 1945, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the first week. Headquarters will be at Hotel Metropole.

Devils Lake, N. D.—Mark M. Van Osdel, 70, prominent in North Dakota grain buying circles for more than 40 years, died recently in a Fargo hospital. He held elevator and farming interests in Edmore, Brocket, and Clyde, N. D.

Petersburg, N. D.—The Petersburg Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently had its No. 3 elevator resided with asbestos siding. The cribbing was patched and the roofs were covered with asphalt rolled roofing. Louis Waagis is manager. The M. J. Benson Co. did the work.

Sutton, N. D.—The Sutton Farmers Union Grain Co. recently installed two new Strong-Scott Head Drives, new belts and buckets, and a new compressor. G. A. Rhinehart is manager. M. J. Benson Co. had the contract.

Buxton, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. plans to start at once to rebuild its elevator that burned recently, if priorities for necessary materials can be obtained. Alver Ringham, manager, stated the main plant will have a storage capacity of about 50,000 bus., and the annex of 100,000 bus.

Mohall, N. D.—The Gunderson-Hanson Elvtrs., Inc., recently installed a new 20-ton Fairbanks Scale and a new Strong-Scott Telescoping Lift. The roof of the driveway was raised and a new foundation was placed under the double driveway. E. B. Brend is manager. M. J. Benson Co. did the work.

Rock Lake, N. D.—The Rock Lake Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. is overhauling its plant to increase its capacity to handle grain quickly and more efficiently. One new leg has been installed with a capacity of 3500 bus. per hour. The cupola was raised about four feet and a double distributing spout with a new loading spout installed. The pits have been enlarged and the back pit constructed to allow grain to be drawn into either leg from any of the bins. Then the entire plant was painted. M. J. Benson Co. did the work.

OHIO

Seville, O.—The Seville Elvtr. Co. is sponsoring another steer club for Four H members, M. C. Frank, manager, announced.

Woodsfield, O.—Moffett's Mill under the new management of R. H. Meek, Harry Adams and Mrs. Paul Drum, will operate in the future as the Monroe Feed & Supply Co.

Millersport, O.—William M. Zollinger, 63, died Oct. 5 at Madison, Wis., while visiting his son, Capt. Richard Zollinger. Mr. Zollinger had operated an elevator here for 15 years and one at Thornville.

Rosewood, O.—Roy Clark, who has conducted the L. R. Clark general feed store, mill, coal yard, fence, tile and implement business for several years, sold the business to his two employees, Henry Brown and Chas. Stabler. They will continue the business along the same lines as in the past.

Cleveland, O.—J. F. Wischhusen has left the Harshaw Chemical Co. to become a director of the Manganese Research & Development Foundation, which is sponsored by the Tennessee Eastman Corp. of Kingsport, Tenn.

Marion, O.—The McMillen Feed Mills, Inc., has purchased all the stock of the Marion Grain & Supply Co., one of the oldest and largest mixed feed outlets in central Ohio. The firm will continue operations as in the past with no change in personnel, Monty Miller continuing as general manager, John Ruffing as mill manager and Harry Miller as office manager.

Circleville, O.—L. F. Butler, federal inspector in charge of four states, with headquarters at Cincinnati, instructed 20 grain elevator operators who attended a soybean grading school recently at Memorial hall, in the grading system used at the large terminals and showed several picture slides on the subject. Ralston-Purina Co. sponsored the session in an effort to promote standardization of grading soybeans.

Fostoria, O.—BEWARE, Elevator operators, of the bad check writer. He is operating again. Recently two elevators were victims for nearly \$100. In the past two years he has caught nearly 50 elevators within a radius of 100 miles of Toledo. Descriptions in all instances tally. WATCH FOR HIM. When a stranger attempts to cash a check in payment for merchandise, call the police or sheriff.—C. S. Latchaw, sec'y, Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Belle Center, O.—Ralph Smith has purchased the Little Red Mill from S. W. Kerns, and will take possession about Nov. 1. He will be assisted by his father, Ray C. Smith, in operating the plant, the latter having had 20 years' experience in that line of business, first as an employee at the Belle Center Hay & Grain Co. and later with the Healy Seed Co. Mr. Kerns has operated the plant for the past several years after taking over the managership from his father, C. E. Kerns, retired. Included in the sale besides the mill machinery and equipment, was the Kerns residence and a six-acre tract of land north of town. The Kerns family will move west for the benefit of a son's health.

Marion, O.—P. A. Lashley, 48, manager of the Marion Milling Co., was stricken with a heart attack while driving to Wichita, Kan., on his vacation, taken to the Columbia University Hospital at Columbia, Mo., where he died the morning of Oct. 15. Mrs. Lashley was with him when he was taken ill. Mr. Lashley had been associated with the Kansas Milling Co., of which Marion Milling Co. is a subsidiary unit, for 26 years, joining the company in 1918 as manager of the St. John (Kan.) Mills. When the St. John mill burned in 1933 he went to Wichita and was associated with the company's headquarters until he came here in 1935 when the local plant was acquired. He was made manager here at that time and had been in charge of the plant since.

OKLAHOMA

Wilburton, Okla.—D. C. Holbird of Eufaula has purchased the old Martin Lumber Co. buildings which he is reconstructing to install a modern feed plant. He expects to have the new plant in operation within a few weeks.



Now IS THE TIME TO ADVOCATE FARM GRAIN BIN FUMIGATION

Your trade knows from sorry experience how much damage insects can do, once they get started. But, have you told them how this loss can be checked through application of Weevil-Fume, the Dependable Farm Fumigant produced by the makers of Weevil-Cide?

Told them that grain should be treated NOW before several generations of insects develop and the damage done cannot be repaired? That it costs far less to use Weevil-Fume than it does to feed bugs? That Weevil-Fume is safe, easy to apply?

If you have not stocked Weevil-Fume, NOW is the time to do so for it is the season to advocate FARM GRAIN BIN FUMIGATION.



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For Immediate and Deferred Shipment We Operate Our Own Country Elevators. Phone or Wire for Prices, LS-221.

GREAT WEST GRAIN & SEED CO. FORT WORTH 6, TEXAS

Wetumka, Okla.—James Taylor of the James Taylor Grain Co. is building a warehouse for grain storage.

Carmen, Okla.—Lawrence L. Smith, 41, manager of the Farmers Union Elevator, was killed the morning of Oct. 11 when he fell beneath the wheels of a moving freight car. He, with others, was spotting the car to unload feed. Mr. Smith, on top of the car, set the brakes and started down on the opposite side from the others, so no one saw the accident.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

The Dalles, Ore.—The Wasco Milling Co. has planned an expansion program to be carried out after the war.

Sequim, Wash.—Work is under way on the new \$30,000 feed mill and mixing plant of the Clallam Co-op. Ass'n.

Monroe, Wash.—Wolfkill Feed & Seed Co. has installed a feed grinder of six tons per hour capacity, replacing a smaller one.

Seattle, Wash.—Frank M. Baller, long associated with the Fisher Flouring Mills Co., both here and in Spokane, has succeeded S. C. Armstrong as manager of the grain department.

Chelan, Wash.—George Carroll has taken over the business of the Ben Little Feed & Fuel which has been owned and operated by Ben Little for 30 years, selling the business because of ill health.

McMinnville, Ore.—Buchanan & Cellers Grain Co., suffered a \$75,000 loss when fire destroyed its main elevator Oct. 13. Four other buildings containing grain, feed and hay were threatened but undamaged.—F. K. H.

Auburn, Wash.—E. W. Murphy, former Auburn feed dealer, suffered a relapse after a brief illness from which he had apparently recovered, and died recently at Seattle. He was about to resume his work as a special grain inspector for the O.P.A.

Anacortes, Wash.—Fire Oct. 13 destroyed two of the three buildings of the Niderost & McDonald fish reduction plant with a loss of \$75,000, partly insured. Included in the loss were 35 tons of fish meal, 2,000 gals. of fish oil and all the reduction equipment.—F. K. H.

Cheney, Wash.—Capt. William F. Martin, son of Washington's former governor, Clarence D. Martin, with whom he was associated when the latter operated the F. M. Martin Grain & Milling Co. here, and Mrs. Frances Forrest of Bremerton were married recently.

Davenport, Wash.—The Davenport Union Warehouse this harvest handled 500,000 bus. of wheat here and 200,000 bus. at its branch warehouse at Mondovi, establishing a record for the company. At the local plant 200,000 bus. had to be stored on the ground outside the warehouse.

Okanogan, Wash.—Ralph Walton and Farm Dickson have opened the Farmers Feed Store in its new location on Second Ave. where the Okanogan Lumber Co. formerly was situated. A modern milling system is a feature of the new plant, with increased storage capacity and larger, well ventilated offices.

Parma, Ida.—James Arnold, former Notus bus driver, has purchased the Eugene Needles feed grinding business and home, taking possession Oct. 1.

Mikkalo, Ore.—The Condon Grain Growers Co-op. Ass'n, Condon, Ore., has requested priorities to replace its local elevator that burned Aug. 12. The Mid-State Const. Co. is general contractor. Twenty-six carloads of salvaged wheat have been shipped from here, the association reported and the salvage work has been completed.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Yale, S. D.—Paul Kleinsasser has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator because of ill health.

Willow Lake, S. D.—Zach Wallman, 50, manager of the Sheldon F., Reese Elevator, was found dead in his wrecked automobile Oct. 1.

Arlington, S. D.—H. T. Wettestad, manager of the Geo. P. Sexauer & Son elevator, died at the Volga hospital on Sept. 28 after a short illness.

Vermillion, S. D.—The J. C. Mullaney Grain Co. has opened its feed manufacturing plant, located adjacent to its elevator. The plant is equipped to do custom grinding and mixing of grain and a line of commercial feeds for stock and poultry will be produced.

Rapid City, S. D.—The management and employees of the Tri-State Milling Co. will be presented with the W.F.A. Achievement "A" Award flag and employee-pins in a formal ceremony on the company grounds the morning of Nov. 2. Joseph P. Isaksen, South Dakota district representative, Office of Distribution, W. F.A., stated the company has won the first Achievement "A" Award conferred on a food processor in South Dakota.

Vermillion, S. D.—An alfalfa dehydrating plant will be in operation here next summer. H. A. Moeller, general manager of the Sioux Alfalfa Meal Co. at Hawarden, Ia., owners of the proposed plant, stated. The plant will be located along the Milwaukee tracks near the depot. Equipment for the mill is expected to start arriving Nov. 1, and construction will begin shortly thereafter. Plans call for completion of the project by May 1.

SOUTHEAST

Huntington, W. Va.—A hot bearing in the W. W. Payne Co. feed mill caused a fire on Oct. 17 that resulted in total loss of the plant.

Chipley, Fla.—The J. J. Daring Mill & Elvtr. Co. was purchased recently by C. E. Liddon, operator of Waddell Mills, Marianna, Fla.

Roanoke, W. Va.—Fire destroyed the five-story feed mill of the Roanoke City Mills Oct. 8, the loss estimated by Pres. J. W. Ring at about \$125,000. Highly flammable dust caused rapid spread of the fire.—G. E. T.

Warsaw, N. C.—G. E. Jones, former Duplin County farm agent, has purchased the Warsaw Flour & Feed Mills from J. C. Surratt, who is moving to Georgia. In addition to the usual lines found at the mills, including Duplin's Best corn meal and flour, the Purina Chows line of feeds, Mr. Jones is adding a complete line of small grains. The mills grinds meal and flour for retail trade and does custom grinding for farmers.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—Litigation between the Ralston Purina Co. and the Memphis Exchange Clearing Ass'n due to default on the sale of 3,700 tons of soybean meal on the local board for December, 1942, delivery has been settled thru a compromise agreement. The bill filed by the Ralston Purina Co. to recover \$95,235, plus attorney's fees, for alleged O.P.A. price control legislation was dismissed by it without prejudice on Oct. 6. In answer the Clearing House had filed a cross-bill for \$150,000 damages for charges alleged to be untrue, which bill also was dismissed. Settlement was made on the basis of \$42 ton for December futures, which a com'ite had found to be the true commercial value of sacked soybeans at that time, with the 5 per cent penalty, which had been charged under the trading rules, waived. Costs of the litigation were divided.

TEXAS

Wolfe City, Tex.—Will Sharpe has sold the W. R. Sharpe Feed Mill to J. D. Brent, living north of Gober, who will move the mill to his farm. Mr. Sharpe has been in the feed and coal business here for over 22 years. He will continue to sell feed and coal.



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Handling ALL OTHER GRAINS and SEEDS

WISCONSIN

Denmark, Wis.—The Denmark Equity Co-op. Elevator Co. has increased its stock from 3,000 shares at \$10 each to 5,000 shares at \$10 each.

Manitowoc, Wis.—The Rahr Malting Co. is planning to expand its malt production plant either here or at Shakopee, Minn.

Appleton, Wis.—The Liethen Grain Co. is rebuilding its elevator that recently was destroyed by fire. General contract was let to Hugo French.

Milltown, Wis.—The Milltown Co-op. Produce & Shipping Ass'n is building a \$45,000 feed mill, general contract having been let to the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Suring, Wis.—The Suring Farmers Mercantile Co. has purchased the Suring Milling Co. Leo Elfe, who has operated the mill for a number of years, has been retained as manager.

Amery, Wis.—Northern Supply Co. Stores has opened for business here with William Thompson as manager. A complete feed service with feed grinding and mixing will be carried on.

Lancaster, Wis.—The Lorenz grist mill, old landmark, was sold recently by Virgil and Alice Lorenz to Roy Stoney & Son, Stitzer, who took possession at once. Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz plan to move west.

Madison, Wis.—The Badger Feeds, Inc., has been organized; 500 shares, \$100 each. Wholesale and retail feed, seed and grain business. Geo. A. Wassenaar, H. P. Brusell, P. W. Hennessey, incorporators.

Some rice growers in Texas are refusing to sell at the O.P.A. ceiling.

R. L. Williams, pres. of the Chicago & North Western Ry., told the Interstate Commerce Commission Oct. 24: "All of us will be confronted with a constantly increasing competition from other types of transportation. All of us are confronted with the necessity of modernizing our plant, freight and passenger, to meet this situation. All of us need money to do it. All railroads now have greatly increased levels of wages and material costs, and some such offsetting factor as increased freight rates is imperatively necessary, and this at a very early date."

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Apr. 15..	143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6	100.3	156
May 15..	144.1	104.6	65.0	117.4	100.9	156.0
June 15..	145.0	105.0	65.4	118.0	102.0	157.0
July 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.1	158.0
Aug. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Sept. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Oct. 15..	147.0	107.0	66.2	120.0	103.0	159.0
Nov. 15..	148.0	107.0	66.0	120.0	103.0	160.0
Dec. 15..	149.0	108.0	67.0	121.0	104.0	161.0

1944

Jan. 15..	149.0	108.0	67.4	122.0	105.0	162.0
Feb. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Mar. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Apr. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
May 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
June 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
July 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Aug. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0

FARM PRICES

Apr. 15..	122.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167
May 15..	122.8	103.4	61.2	71.9	76.8	172.0
June 15..	124.0	106.0	64.8	79.7	83.9	173.0
July 15..	126.0	108.0	65.6	90.9	92.0	170.0
Aug. 15..	127.0	109.0	65.2	88.4	92.9	168.0
Sept. 15..	130.0	109.0	69.6	94.9	96.5	169.0
Oct. 15..	135.0	107.0	74.4	101.0	103.0	180.0
Nov. 15..	137.0	105.0	75.0	102.0	103.0	180.0
Dec. 15..	143.0	111.0	76.9	107.0	105.0	181.0

1944

Jan. 15..	146.0	113.0	77.5	110.0	108.0	182.0
Feb. 15..	146.0	113.0	78.6	111.0	109.0	185.0
Mar. 15..	146.0	114.0	79.3	111.0	110.0	189.0
Apr. 15..	147.0	115.0	79.4	112.0	111.0	191.0
May 15..	147.0	115.0	79.9	111.0	113.0	193.0
June 15..	143.0	115.0	78.8	105.0	112.0	193.0
July 15..	139.0	117.0	76.4	107.0	110.0	191.0
Aug. 15..	135.0	117.0	70.8	108.0	109.0	190.0

Patents
Granted

2,349,442. Seed Grading Machine. Geo. Lundin, Dassel, Minn. A shaker box in a frame carries screen at different levels. Bell crank levers have one arm pivotally connected to one side of the box.

2,349,934. Grain Door. Moses L. Beaudine, Abercrombie, N. D. A flexible door operates in guides and is pulled up by cables running over pulleys and winding on reels. A lever with ratchet pulls the cable.

2,355,711. Portable Grain Loading Elevator. Stephen E. Dolyniuk, Belfield, N. D. On a panel of a truck body is mounted a tube containing an elongated worm driven by a power plant supported on the panel. A clamp permits adjustments of the tube into different positions.

2,351,070. Making Molasses Feeds. Hermann H. Schmidt, Hanover, Kan., assignor to Universal Royalty & Development Co., St. Joseph, Mo. The dry material on a conveyor is centrifugally sprayed with a finely divided liquid. The material is agitated while being conveyed and sprayed.

2,354,325. Conveyor. Roy A. McMullin, Waban, Mass., assignor to Redler Conveyor Co., Quincy, Mass. An annular driven member is disposed above a plurality of concentric circular troughs separated by partition and carries a plurality of flights running in their respective circular troughs.

2,352,327. Grain Huller. Howard C. Kirn, Peterborough, Ont., assignor to Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill. A rotatable impeller is surrounded by a ring against which the grain impinges at high speed. The ring is given a low speed undulating rotary movement by a rack journaled for rotating on fixed axes.

2,344,235. Corn Sheller. Chas. F. Crumb, Chicago, and Eugene F. Schneider, Evanston, Ill., assignors to International Harvester Co. Included are a frame attached to the end plates near the opening in the shelling cage; a pair of cooperating rolls journaled on frame and positioned substantially tangentially on the circumference of cage and adapted to engage and remove husks from the cage; and means for driving rolls from shelling cylinder.

2,354,376. Corn Sizing Apparatus. Harry L. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn. A series of vibratory screen is arranged to receive corn at one end and progress corn toward the other end while making size classifications thereof, two upper screens of the series having identically sized classifying openings, and a third, lower screen, having relatively smaller classification openings, means for dividing a supply of corn discharged from the hopper into two parts and respectively conducting such parts to the receiving ends of the two upper screens.

2,357,705. Portable Grain Storage Tank. Wm. F. Thorne, Minneapolis, Minn. A fresh air intake pipe leads from the top of the tank at the interior thereof, its outlet entering the lower part of the central stack, sheltered by a downwardly flaring skirt. Upper and lower series of air intake tubes have open bottoms.

2,357,766. Weighing Apparatus. Phillip B. Richardson, Montclair, assignor to Richardson Scale Co., Clifton, N. J. Each of two tanks has main and auxiliary weigh beam and poise, inlet and outlet valves. When the excess material has been balanced by the automatic movement and reversal of the poises the outlet valves are opened.

2,349,572. (No cut) Insecticide. G. H. Coleman, F. W. Fletcher and W. D. Schroeder, assignors to Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich. An insecticidal composition comprising a carrier and as an active toxicant a compound selected from the group consisting of the alkyl and alkenyl ethers of 3,5-x-trichloro-2-hydroxydiphenyl.

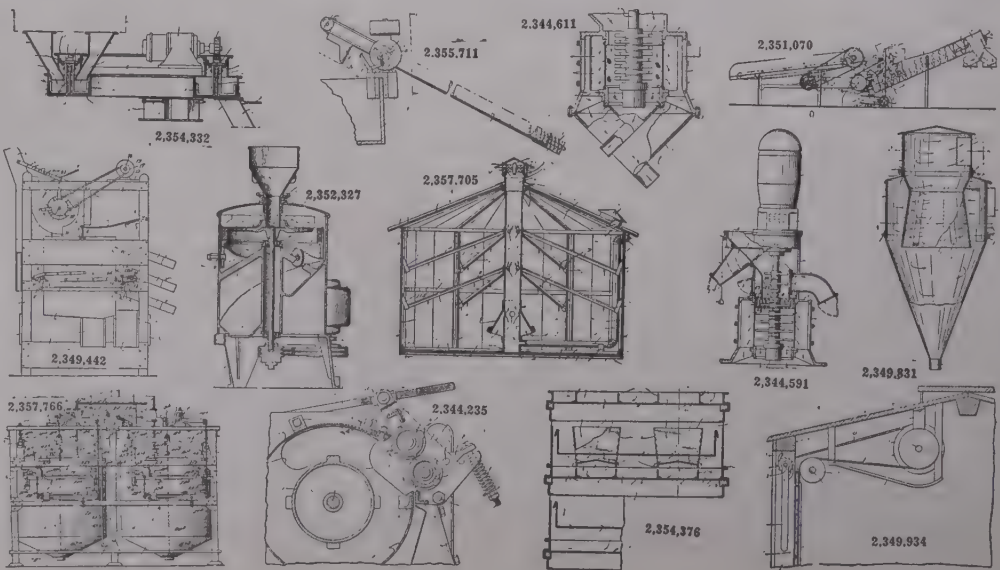
2,349,831. Dust Collector. Arthur B. Osgood, Minneapolis, Minn. A drum-like entrance chamber is provided with an upwardly extended dome into entrance chamber and provided with circumferentially spaced substantially vertically extended skimmer-acting outlet slots, stack in the portion having slots being downwardly and outwardly flared.

2,344,611. Vertical Hammer Mill Discharge. Harry H. Harris, Palo Alto, Cal., assignor to Enterprise Engine & Foundry Co., San Francisco, Cal. Bottom closure means are provided for about half of the lower end of the space embraced by the screen and similarly for the space at the outer sides of the screen and leaving openings at the bottom of the mill respectively at opposite sides of the mill only for separate discharge of the screened material and the rejects not passing through the screen, and centrally disposed partition means extending below the mill maintaining the discharges separate to points remote from the mill.

2,344,591. Hammer Mill Feed End. Julien A. Bried, Berkeley, assignor to Enterprise Engine & Foundry Co., San Francisco, Cal. The improvement comprises providing a screen extending across the space within the feed chute in a manner to stop and hold thereon oversize pieces of material in the feed, means pivotally mounting said screen for swinging downwardly at an angle to drop off said oversize pieces, a separate discharge chute arranged to receive said oversize pieces from said screen when swung downwardly, and means normally holding said screen from so swinging downwardly and released upon a predetermined weight of oversize pieces on said screen.

Money in circulation reached a new high Oct. 11 at \$24,099,000,000. Gold stocks declined during the week \$99,000,000, to the lowest since Aug. 14, 1940.

The Illinois Commerce Commission has taken under advisement motions by 11 Chicago grain elevator companies to dismiss the complaint against them by Daniel F. Rice & Co.



Grain Carriers

Export grain unloaded at U. S. ports totaled 3,151 cars in September, compared with 2,842 in September, 1943, or an increase of 11 per cent.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has dismissed the complaint of the New Jersey Flour Mills Co. against the rates on wheat from East Buffalo and Groveland, N. J., to Clifton, N. J.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 49,997 cars during the week ending Oct. 14, against 61,474 cars so loaded during the like week a year ago, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Effective Oct. 30 the Interstate Commerce Commission, by order No. 222, supp. 5, has closed nearly 550 additional routes in tariffs on non-transit carload shipments of grain and grain products and seeds.

Class I railroads on Oct. 1 had 32,224 new freight cars on order, the Association of American Railroads announced Oct. 21. On the like date last year they had 28,896 on order. New freight cars on order included 13,808 plain box cars.

Washington, D. C.—The O.D.T. has requested shippers and railroads to report all instances of circuitous or burdensome routing to F. S. Keiser, room 1955, 209 S. Wells St., Chicago, Ill. He is authorized to handle with the proper authorities for an order changing circuitous or burdensome routing if his efforts for voluntary changes in routing fail.

Chicago, Ill.—At its monthly meeting Oct. 18 the National Grain and Grain Transportation Committee decided to ask the I.C.C. to issue a service order placing a limit of two diversions on carload shipments of hay. C. A. Lahey said that service order 242, increasing demurrage on box cars, if applied to export and import freight, would result in excessive demurrage bills.

Washington, D. C.—For the states of Minnesota, Montana, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin the Interstate Commerce Commission has adopted, effective Oct. 11, in Service Order No. 244, practically the same rules for car distribution contained in Circular CSD 288, revised, of the Ass'n of American Railroads, and published on page 154 of the Grain and Feed Journals for Aug. 23.

Chicago, Ill.—At the Oct. 12 meeting of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board the box car shortage came up for discussion. The increase in demurrage charges was not approved as a remedy. T. C. Burwell, vice pres. of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., stated that government officials were guilty of circuitous routing and light loading. L. M. Betts of the Ass'n of American Railroads said the number of serviceable box cars was 10,000 less than a year ago.

The St. Louis Merchants Exchange has filed exceptions to the proposed report of the I.C.C. on circuitry limitations on grain, in Fourth Section Application 16500. The railroads also have filed exceptions, stating that the proposed report of the Fourth Section Board would require that grain and products on each leg of a journey would have to comply with the circuitry recommendations. The rule would compel shippers to check distance via all possible routes, which was impossible. The New Orleans Traffic Bureau said rates on grain and products would be placed in a straitjacket with harm to buyers, millers and processors in the Western District and New Orleans.

The Box Car Shortage

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 21.—Box cars are too scarce to think about loading corn. Favorable weather has rushed combining of the soybean crop, and elevators are so congested they can't begin to handle corn. Even with the tight car situation, the movement of beans to processors and elevators is large enough to tax the unloading facilities, with the present labor shortage.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Dodge City, Kan., Oct. 21.—Conferring with leading members of the corn trade, they seem to be generally of the opinion that with the acute shortage of grain cars that there probably has been as much corn sold for 1944 delivery as can be delivered up to Jan. 1, and that corn will not be offered freely for new contracts unless cars loosen up materially, and that this condition might have a tendency to hold the cash grain at or near ceiling prices.—J. F.

Moyer, Sec'y, Kansas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Markup on Imported Malting Barley

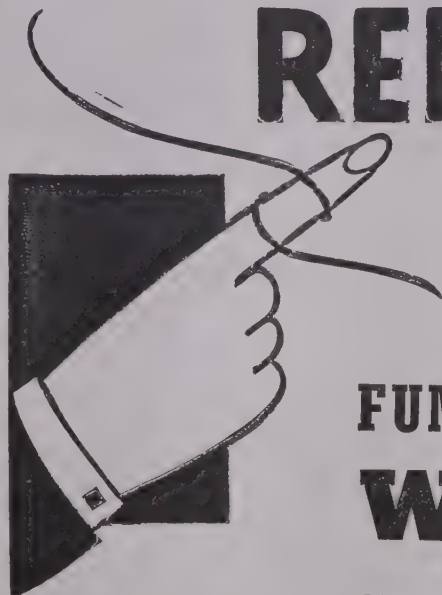
QUESTION: A is an importer of carload quantities of malting barley. What is his maximum markup on the sale of such barley in the United States in carload quantities?

ANSWER: A may add a markup of 1½ cents per bushel for malting barley under second paragraph in Section 10 (subject to provisions of Sections 2.7 of FPR 2 plus 1½ cents per bushel under section 10(a)(1)).

Section 11(d) provides that importers determine their maximum prices by substituting their "maximum purchase price" as computed in Section 11 for the "supplier's maximum price" referred to in Section 10(a)(1).—William R. Roalfe, Chief Counsel, Grains and Fertilizers Section.

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Field Seeds

Alta, Ia.—A seed corn drying plant has been built here by Emil Mildenstein.

Forest Junction, Wis.—Krueger Bos. will install a Superior Separator for field seeds.

Weyauwega, Wis.—Ed Teal of Fremont has bought the seed business of J. C. Ritchie.

Wymore, Neb.—At a recent local auction Pawnee seed wheat sold as high as \$11.50 per bushel.—G. M. H.

Green Springs, O.—The O and M Seed Co. has installed a dump to unload the largest truckloads of ear corn.

Wood Lake, Minn.—Fire at the seed drying plant of John Neumann Oct. 7 was extinguished with small loss.

Vermillion, S. D.—A seed cleaning machine driven by a 5-h.p. motor has been installed in the Vermillion Seed Store.

Minot, N. D.—A seed corn drier, 30x60 ft., is being built by the Valke Christensen Co., to have a daily capacity of 1,000 bus.

Red Wing, Minn.—On the completion of its new \$25,000 seed corn drying plant open house was held by the Twin City Seed Co. Oct. 13.

Oskaloosa, Ia.—More than 1,000 persons joined in celebrating the opening of the new seed corn drying plant of the Krizer Hybrid Seed Corn Co.

Fargo, N. D.—Irven Hagen has been appointed crops specialist by the State Seed Department, succeeding Lloyd C. Hanson, who resigned to enter the commercial field.

Randolph, Wis.—The J. W. Jung Seed Co. recently celebrated the 25th anniversary of the founding of the business. In 1920 total sales were \$31,579, while in the last fiscal year they were \$228,056.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Dec. 8 and 9 the extension conference of the Crop Improvement Ass'n will hold a convention; and Dec. 11 and 12 the Flax Institute of the United States will hold a convention, also at the Nicollet Hotel.

St. Paul, Minn.—A 2- and 3-story concrete and stucco building will be erected at a cost of about \$30,000 to house the hybrid seed corn plant of the University of Minnesota. Bids are being received by R. S. Callaway, purchasing agent.

Warrenton, N. C.—H. W. Davis has been fined \$25 on the charge of violating the state seed law: A 51-lb. bag of lespedeza seed sold to the Legg-Parham Co., of Henderson, contained dodder seed greatly in excess of the quantity stated on the label.

Hector, Minn.—The Brookfield Seed Co. has completed a hybrid seed corn processing plant, operated by Ben I. and W. E. Tomlinson, Renville, the largest corn growing county in the state, has increased its acreage to supply the new plant.

Lexington, Ky.—B. W. Fortenberry, manager of the Kentucky Seed Improvement Association announced that the organization had completed tentative plans for construction of a \$20,000 building to house offices and laboratories of the organization.—A. W. W.

Ithaca, N. Y.—The New York State Seed Ass'n held its annual meeting Sept. 19. Jos. Robson of Hall, N. Y., was elected pres., Elmer Townsend, of Buffalo, vice pres., G. B. Weaver, Fredonia, N. Y., re-elected sec'y, and Chas. Keegan, of New York, chairman of the executive committee.

St. Louis, Mo.—Geo. G. Goeke has purchased the interest of Henry E. Roth in the Missouri Seed Co., and will continue the business as an individual.

Lincoln, Neb.—Farmers in Nebraska spent an estimated \$7,000,000 for hybrid seed corn in the spring of 1944, and will spend more in 1945, says A. E. Anderson, crop statistician. Out of a total of 9,012,000 acres planted to corn 6,489,000 acres were hybrid.

The Nebraska Consolidated Mills are further stimulating the interest of producing pure seed wheat in Adams county, Nebraska, this fall, by offering to furnish certified Nebred seed wheat, in five bushel quantities, at a price of \$1.60 a bushel, to each boy or girl who will enroll in a 4H Pure Seed club.—G. M. H.

W. L. Klatt, state weed supervisor of Nebraska, recently attended a conference with T. F. Yost, Kansas weed supervisor, at Marysville, Kan. Mr. Klatt said that final plans for the north central states weed conference to be held in Omaha, Nov. 16 and 17, are nearly complete. Kansas, Minnesota and Nebraska will participate in the conference but other states are expected to send representatives.—G. M. H.

Washington, D. C.—The O.P.A. has ruled that commercial processors must submit a statement of qualifications to the nearest O.P.A. district office, to obtain legally a commercial processor's markup, in Amendment No. 1 to Regulation No. 471. This is in addition to the original requirement that complete records be kept by bidders, sellers and purchasers, of bids and purchases, and samples, of legumes and grass seeds.

Chemicals Bureau officials have informed the rotenone committee that Germany's defeat would not mean any increase in present restricted rotenone supplies. Increases can come only with the recapture of the large producing areas in the Far East, the committee was told. Production of calcium arsenate is expected to be lower in 1945, due to large carry-over stocks, WPB officials explained to the Arsenical Insecticides Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee. This committee recommended that allocation of arsenic be continued in order to assure stabilized production. There will be a sufficient supply of calcium arsenate to meet agricultural needs for 1945, WPB officials said.

Bozeman, Mont.—With the season at hand for cleaning registered small grain and small seed produced by growers in Montana, 23 seed companies and elevators in the states have been designated by the Montana Seed Growers Ass'n as authorized cleaning plants, according to Ralph D. Mercer, extension agronomist at Montana State college and secretary of Montana Seed Growers Ass'n. When a grower of registered seed delivers his seed to an authorized plant he has complied with the regulations of the association. On the other hand, if seed is taken to an unauthorized plant the grower must remain with the seed until it has been cleaned and returned to him and failure to do this makes his seed ineligible for tagging and sealing.—F. K. H.

Broughton, Kan.—Thirty acres of hybrid corn in the making are under the supervision of Gail and Wade Bauer, on the Ernest Bauer place southeast of here. This field has four varieties of hybrid corn: K 1585, U. S. 35, K 2234, and K.I.H. 33. This seed, which has been properly developed, will be planted next spring for a commercial crop.—G. M. H.

Iowa Seed Dealers Meet

The annual meeting of the Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n was called to order by Floyd Fields of Des Moines in the Kirkwood Hotel at Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 5.

HARRY D. LINN, sec'y of the State Department of Agriculture, gave statistics on seed production in the state.

J. F. HOFER, of Nora Springs, read the report of the treasurer, showing association finances to be in good condition.

JOHN NICOLSON, Shenandoah, said the industry is not given due recognition in Washington. He urged a united effort to increase the production of legume seeds.

JOS. F. COX, director of the Midwest Agricultural Foundation, Omaha, said members of the seed trade should continue to be aggressive in aiding the government in war time programs that affect the seed business.

FRITZ LOENHOLDT, of Washington, D. C., acting head of the seed and rice section of the O.P.A., explained the price regulations and replied to questions.

As to farmer to farmer sales of clover seed he said:

The important points are whether you speak of rough-cleaned seeds or of quality-cleaned seeds. If the seed is unlabeled it must be sold as rough-cleaned seed. If the seed is labeled in accordance with the complete analysis of a test from a seed laboratory, including the percentage of germination, then such seed can be sold as quality-cleaned seed. If sold unlabeled as rough-cleaned seed, the maximum price that a farmer can obtain for red clover seed is \$30 per 100 pounds, to be reduced by the percentage

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of dockage in the seed; for alsike clover the maximum price would be \$27 per 100 pounds, to be reduced by the percentage of dockage in the seed. A farmer can add \$1 to these maximum prices for rough-cleaning such seeds. These are the maximum prices for which a farmer-producer could sell such seeds to anyone, including to another farmer at retail.

If a farmer-producer, however, sells quality-cleaned seed, tested and properly labeled according to a complete analysis, including germination, then he establishes a maximum price on the basis of the quality of the seed represented on the label. Assuming the seed to be 99% pure with 90% germination, less than 0.5% sweet clover seed content, the base price for red clover of such quality seed would be \$30 per 100 pounds. To this a farmer-producer would be permitted to add \$9.70 for selling such seed to another farmer at retail. For alsike clover seed the base prices for 98% pure seed with all other qualifications the same as for red clover would be \$27 per 100 pounds, to which a farmer-producer could add \$9.70 for selling such seed per 100 pounds to another farmer at retail.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., Gregory Ouren, Council Bluffs; vice-pres., R. T. Coe, Ames; treas., J. G. Hoffer, Nora Springs; and sec'y, Ralph Mygatt, Des Moines.

By Laws Considered by Missouri Seedsmen

Pres. Geo. F. Kellogg called a meeting for the afternoon of Oct. 7 of the Missouri Seedsmen's Ass'n in the President Hotel at Kansas City to act on the by-laws drafted by a committee consisting of C. Robert Pommer, A. H. Mangelsdorf and Chas. H. Appel.

After the new by-laws were adopted the following officers were elected in conformity therewith: Pres., Geo. F. Kellogg, St. Joseph; vice-pres., Carl F. Roth, St. Louis; sec'y, L. H. Archias, Jr., Sedalia; treas., A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville; directors: C. Robert Pommer, St. Louis; Francis H. Barnidge, St. Louis; J. S. Hogge, Marshall.

At least two meetings are to be held each year, one of them in September in co-operation with the state college of agriculture at Columbia.

Fined for Misbranding Seeds

The Belt Seed Co., Baltimore, Md., on Sept. 22 pleaded guilty and was fined \$55 for shipping to the state of Washington on Jan. 23, 1943, 2 bags of red clover seed represented to contain 99 per cent pure seed and 0.10 per cent weed seed; whereas, it was found to contain 44 per cent red clover seed and 55.24 per cent weed seed, mostly buckhorn. The seed also contained dodder at the rate of 3,541 per pound. The violation in the second count consisted of shipping 76 bags of lespedeza seed containing 23 horsenettle seeds per ounce into Illinois in March 1943 without showing their presence on the label.

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Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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Nebraska Grain Show Nov. 16

A state wheat show and a sixth district seed and grain show will be held Nov. 16 at Sidney, Neb., as a part of the Western Nebraska Organized Agriculture Convention.

The Nebraska Wheat Show, moved away from Lincoln this year for the first time, is a statewide event open to any wheat grower in Nebraska. An entry for this show will consist of one quart of hard winter or spring wheat grown by the exhibitor in 1944. There is no entry fee and samples will be judged on the basis of market quality as indicated by test weight and appearance. Twenty prizes of War Savings Bonds and Stamps will be awarded with a \$25 War Bond for the winner. Entries may be sent to the county agent at Sidney, Neb., or to the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n in Lincoln and must be received by Nov. 13.

The "Big Sixth" seed and grain exhibition is a district affair open to farmers, 4-H members and future farmers living in the area included in the old Sixth Congressional District.

This show is not limited to wheat, as it also includes oats, barley, potatoes, corn, sorghums, alfalfa seed, crested wheat grass seed, flax and rye. In the case of wheat, oats, barley and potatoes there are separate classes for certified seed and for the market product. All entries of the small grains, flax, alfalfa and crested wheat grass will be one quart in size. Cash awards are offered in each class.

Newthatch, a New Spring Wheat

By E. R. AUSEMUS and E. C. STAKMAN

Newthatch, a new hard red spring wheat, was released to approved growers of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Ass'n in 1944. The 1,400 bus. planted this year will provide enough seed for fairly extensive planting in 1945. Newthatch is designed to replace Thatcher, one of its parents, which acquired fame and almost literally produced fortunes for northwest farmers during the past 10 years. There is fond hope that Newthatch will outshine its distinguished predecessor, altho plant breeders and plant pathologists have become cautious about eulogizing new varieties until they have proved their worth on the farm.

Newthatch has high resistance to the dread stem rust disease and greater leaf rust resistance than Thatcher. However, Newthatch's leaf rust armor is not perfect, and it may become fairly heavily rusted in some places and under certain weather conditions. Nevertheless, it has produced good yields of high-quality wheat for several years at several stations and is almost infinitely superior to the varieties grown when attempts first were made to overcome black stem rust.

The production of Newthatch embraces more than 30 years of scientific breeding

Mars Barley

Mars barley has been introduced this year by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Mars is an early, six-rowed, smooth-awned variety with high yielding ability. It has very strong straw with a record of less than one fourth as much lodging as in Wisconsin Pedigree 38 and averages 3 to 4 pounds per bushel heavier than this variety in test weight. Mars is resistant to stem rust and moderately resistant to spot blotch. It is susceptible to scab and loose smut. Because of low diastatic power, it may not be entirely satisfactory for malting; further information on its malting quality is needed.

Mars barley is the result of 14 years of cooperative breeding and testing.

Mars was produced from a cross made in 1931 between the two varieties Minnesota 462 and Peatland. Minnesota 462 contributed smooth awns, earliness, strong straw, high weight per bushel, and moderate resistance to spot blotch disease, but it is low in yield and susceptible to stem rust. Peatland has strong straw, moderately high yield, high weight per bushel, and resistance to stem rust, is mid-season in maturity and has rough awns.

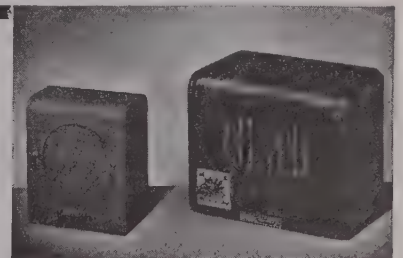
The making of the original cross was followed by five years of so-called pedigree breeding, in which a large number of the best individual plants produced from this cross were selected each year for further development. Twenty-five to 50 seeds from each selected plant were grown in separate rows each year. Selection during this period was for earliness, strong straw, smooth awns, plump attractive kernels, vigorous growth, and resistance to important diseases.

At the end of the five years, all plants of each of several lines surviving this intensive selection were increased to form separate strains or families. Seventy-four such strains were grown in rod row yield trials in 1938 at St. Paul, Waseca, Morris, and Crookston, and also small scale malting tests were begun. At the end of three years, all but six of the 74 strains had been eliminated. These six were moved to the advanced yield tests which are one-fortieth acre in size, and there tested for another three years at six locations, including Grand Rapids and Duluth in addition to the four earlier mentioned. The best of these six strains became the new Mars variety as a result of action taken by the Branch Station Agronomy Conference.

This year approximately 100 acres were grown for increase at the experiment stations and this seed will be furnished in limited amounts to seed producers in 1945 for further increase. One year's time was saved in the process by rushing the 1943 supply of seed to California as soon as it was harvested so that a new crop could be grown there and speeded back to Minnesota for 1944 planting.

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U. J. Cover Seed Co. Violates Seed Act

On Oct. 10, 1944, the U. J. Cover Seed Co., Mt. Gilead, O., was fined \$200 on one count and placed on probation for 3 years on a second count by the United States District Court, Columbus, O., for violation of the Federal Seed Act.

In August and September, 1941, the U. J. Cover Seed Co. shipped a total of 100 bags of timothy seed to Cynthiana, Ky., where Kentucky state officials obtained samples which revealed a germination of approximately 23 per cent, whereas the seed was represented to germinate 90 per cent. It also contained 11 noxious weed seeds per ounce the presence of which was not shown on the label as is required under the act.

Upon finding the seed to be misbranded, 65 bags were seized under the Federal Seed Act and were ordered by the court to be destroyed by burning. This is the second case of this nature brought against the U. J. Cover Seed Co. under the new Federal Seed Act. The previous case involved a shipment of bluegrass seed into the state of Maryland while misbranded as to the percentage of pure seed. The court imposed a fine of \$200 in that case.

Seed Flax Needed

The Flax Development Committee met recently with a group of line and country elevator men, seedsmen, crushers and commission merchants, at Minneapolis, Minn., to discuss means of making seed available for the 1945 crops of flaxseed.

Receipts of flax to be held for seed purposes have not been very satisfactory so far. In many sections the quality is not as good as is felt desirable and in a great many instances the seed is found to be of mixed varieties, not merely mixtures of the various types of brown flax but mixtures of both brown and golden varieties.

Washington authorities, contrary to their attitude a year ago, now seem to realize the necessity for a substantial increase in the domestic flax acreage for next year, in order to avoid dependence upon doubtful supplies of imported flaxseed. Members of the trade feel that it will be necessary to set aside 4 to 4½ million bushels

of seed for planting purposes in order to take care of the expected acreage expansion.

In order to have this seed available, the Flax Development Committee is asking the grain trade to do everything possible to segregate seed suitable for planting and it is hoped that with their full co-operation needed quantities of satisfactory quality can be made available.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Pricing Sales of Grain to Feeders

The legal staff of the O.P.A. has furnished the following interpretation to the National Grain Trade Council:

"(1) At present two types of sales of grain to feeders are recognized: Sales to feeders of grain which has been handled thru a store and covered by Supp. 1 to FPR 2. Sales from a place of business not qualifying as a store are covered by other supplements to FPR 2 or by 2nd RMPR 346 or RMPR 487.

"(2) Supp. 1 to FPR 2 covers only sales of grain to feeders from a typical retail store. It is not intended to cover sales to feeders by an elevator since elevators normally act primarily as country shippers. Unless the sales to feeders are made from a separate place of business which qualifies as a store, Supp. 1 is not applicable.

"(3) Supp. 1 does cover all sales to feeders of grain handled through a store, regardless of whether the seller purchases or sells at or below the maximum price. It should be noted, however, that Section 5 provides an alternative to each of the methods spelled out in methods 1 to 4 and permits a seller to make the same calculations using either his actual cost or his supplier's maximum price. Thus, under the first method the retailer may, if he maintains the identity of a lot, use as his base price either his 'cost' or his supplier's maximum price. When the grain is off ceiling he may find it desirable to use his supplier's maximum price; when it is at ceiling he is safer in using his supplier's actual charge to him. The same is true of the second, third and fourth methods. Records prescribed in the regulation must be kept as to every sale for which a maximum price is established under Supp. 1 even tho the selling price may be substantially below that maximum."

Country Elevator Must Have Its Retail Store in Separate Building

Under F.P.R. 2 the operator of a country elevator cannot act as a retailer unless he has his retail store in a separate building.

The Nebraska Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n has been so informed by D. B. O'Brien, district price executive, on the basis of a report by the Chicago regional chief attorney, stating as follows:

"When an elevator buys oats and ships them in and resells them to feeders the seller would act as a merchandiser and his mark-up would be 2c above his base price and if the elevator unloads them into his elevator he may add an additional 1c. This would make a total mark-up on sales to feeders of 3c.

"In regard to the case where the operator of an elevator also operates a trucking business, it is our attorney's opinion that it could not be considered as two separate businesses and that when he was hauling grain to his own elevator he would have to use the charges set up in the applicable regulation, and not his common carrier rates."

Note Change in Soybean Discounts

Some confusion arises from the new change this year in determining discounts by the total amount of foreign material and dockage combined, in excess of 2 per cent. Keep in mind that dockage is determined in even percentage. In other words, 1.7 per cent dockage still is considered for inspection purposes as only 1 per cent. Here are a couple examples: (a) In a sample having 1.5 per cent foreign material and 1 per cent dockage, total 2.5 per cent. A deduction of .5 per cent should be taken off the weight of the C.L. (b) Sample has 1.5 per cent dockage and 1 per cent foreign material, a total of 2.5 per cent. No discount on the C.L. weight. 1.5 per cent dockage here is counted as 1 per cent and is not changed until it is 2 per cent.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Markups on Corn

Effective Oct. 23, OPA has amended Sec. 6 (c) (1) (i) and (ii) to read as follows:

"(i) If the corn has transit billing available to the merchandiser, the formula price at the point of origin of the transit billing plus (in addition to previously added permitted charges or markups other than transportation costs) the lowest rail rate from such point of origin to the point of delivery to his customer.

"(ii) If the corn has moved into any terminal city named in Appendix A, and no transit billing is available to the merchandiser, the formula price at such terminal city plus (in addition to previously added permitted charges or markups other than transportation costs) the transportation cost from said terminal city to the point of delivery to his customer."

This clarifying action now permits a total of five mark-ups on corn, which include three commission or merchandising charges or combinations thereof, and two brokerage charges. Prior to this amendment, control over terminal elevators was ambiguous and might have been narrowly interpreted to mean that these operators would have been limited to 1¼c bu. over the maximum price at the point of origin or terminal city, plus transportation, regardless of the number of intervening charges. Now it is precisely clear that the terminal operator may add his merchandising charge when he buys corn through merchandisers and unloads it into his terminal.

When the real intent of parties with respect to a transaction is simply to speculate on the rise and fall of prices and goods are not to be delivered, the transaction is a "gambling transaction."—Hyman Merc. Co. v. Kiersky, Supreme Court of Mississippi, 4 So. 2nd 881.

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Evading R.M.P.R. 471

Wm. R. Roalfe, chief counsel of the Grains and Fertilizer Section of the O.P.A., reports that certain buyers are bidding direct by mail or in person for quality cleaned and premium grade alfalfa seed to farmer-producers for thrasher-run seed. This is a direct violation of RMPR-471, as such seed can be bought at such price only after seed has been cleaned, tested and labeled. This is applicable also to clover seed.

Mr. Roalfe says: "It is clear in the regulation that thrasher-run or rough cleaned seed must be purchased on dockage basis and prices must be quoted on that basis. We understand, also, that some buyers are paying the premium for cleaned seed when taking in thrasher-run seed. This also is a violation of the regulation."

Flaxseed Products and Alfalfa Hay under F.P.R. No. 3

By Supplements 5 and 5 the OPA has brought linseed and alfalfa hay products under coverage of the basic document. Most important change effected in the transfer of the orders from their previous status is that which recognizes the lowered protein content of linseed meal in this year's flaxseed crop.

According to official sources, this year's linseed meal protein content will be approximately 32%, while the linseed order MPR 370 established ceilings for linseed meal on the basis of 34% protein. The OPA states that inasmuch as this lowered protein content will only reduce feeding values 3% it will not cause feeders to increase diet standards as a result, and therefore will not represent a price increase.

The new action also changes jobbers' mark-ups on all feed and feed ingredients to permit 75 cents per ton for all sales and deliveries other than deliveries in pool car lots. For pool car lots, jobbers are permitted \$1 per ton. Further, processors selling carload lots of these commodities produced at Red Wing, Minn., are permitted to add the lowest carload freight rate, flat or proportional, from Minneapolis to the point where the customer takes delivery.

Maximum dollar-and-cents processors' ceiling prices have been fixed by OPA for flaxseed screenings oil feed and linseed feed, effective Oct. 19. Prices on a national basis are fixed by the new action at about the same level as existed under the previous "freeze" order. They are established on a protein content basis f.o.b. producing plant, and are as follows:

Production Point—	Guaranteed Protein Per Cent	Oil Meal or Cake	Sized Cake or Pellets	Linseed Feed or Flaxseed Screenings Oil Feed
Minneapolis and Red Wing	32	\$42.00	\$43.50	\$37.00
Chicago and Milwaukee	30	44.50	46.00	39.50
Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio	32	46.00	47.50	41.00
Emporia and Fredonia, Kas.	30	46.00	47.50	41.00
Buffalo	32	46.00	47.50	41.00
Amsterdam, N. Y.	34	45.00	46.50	....
Edgewater, New York, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Brooklyn, Staten Island, N. Y.	32	43.00	44.50	40.00
Corpus Christi, Harlingen and Houston, Texas	30	46.00	47.50	42.00
Los Angeles, Calif.	32	44.00	45.50	....
San Francisco, Calif.	32	42.00	43.50	39.00
Fresno, Calif.	30	46.00	47.50	....
Portland, Ore.	34	44.00	45.50	41.00
	30	42.00	43.50	39.00
	34	42.00	43.50	37.00

Grain Trade Looks Ahead

[Continued from page 314]

with them. Study the program that your trade is trying to develop and urge your Congressman to support that program. In some instances in the past, when some especially vicious legislation was proposed, you have given generously of your support in letters, wires and phone calls to your Congressmen. Keep it up; strengthen it. Respond quickly when a call comes to you for this support. Don't be afraid of the word 'lobbying', which is just what you are doing when you make your comment to your Congressmen. It is an American right to do so; a right which our people considered so important that they wrote it into the Bill of Rights,—into the Constitution. You still may petition your government, and don't let anyone frighten you with the bogey-man of 'lobbying'. Don't ever give up this right. Use it properly, but use it.

DON'T BE TOO TIRED.—After the long years of depression and war our people too frequently are worn out by worry and despair, Germany once was in that state of mind, and they elected, elected mind you, a dictatorship government which promised to take over their personal problems into strong federal hands. It brought Germany to a destructive war, and will set their nation back for generations. Don't become too tired here in America to remember our basic rights,—the right we have fought for since our ancestors cornered a king on an island and forced from him the Magna Carta. Don't be too tired to fight, for a little longer, for the freedoms that were written "by the people" into our Constitution, the Bill of Rights. Don't be misled by the clever arguments that a small party or group can or should do the planning and thinking for a whole nation, without recourse to the free will of the people. Even drowning men grasp at straws. Let us fight by every fair means to prevent drowning in the sea of authoritarian government.

And when this war and its postwar years of reconstruction are over, let us see to it that we have taken back into the strong hands of responsible men of our trade the operation of a grain marketing system that already is admittedly the best on earth, with the lowest cost between producer and consumer.

If you have fight left in you,—and I think you have—authorize your trade to work out a marketing policy in conjunction with men of other trades, and under your own continual knowledge and approval. Be jealous of efforts to get back into trade hands the functioning of our open and efficient trade.

For, don't forget, some of us are going to fight to get it back, not only for our own self preservation, but for the reason that, when our sons and daughters now in the armed forces return, we may have preserved for them an economy that is still sound and enduring.

Red Clover a Record Seed Crop

On an acreage approaching an all-time high record, production of red clover seed this year is forecast at 1,805,900 bus. (108,354,000 pounds) of thrasher-run seed. This is 56 per cent larger than the 1943 crop of 1,155,900 bus. (69,354,000 pounds) and 51 per cent larger than the 10-year (1933-42) average production of 1,194,840 bus. (71,690,400 pounds).

Because thousands of acres were harvested in localities that seldom produced much, if any, red clover seed, it has been very difficult to measure the increased acreage by ordinary statistical methods. Furthermore, it is particularly hard this year to forecast yields per acre because the current high level of prices for this seed, plus incentives, has made the harvesting profitable even from low-yielding fields, and yields obtained by inexperienced growers are problematic.

Acreage of red clover seed this year is estimated at 2,010,000 acres, compared with 1,290,600 acres in 1943, the 10-year average of 1,097,120 acres, and the record of 2,052,700 acres in 1940. Of the 17 principal producing states, acreage in only six—Virginia, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Maryland and Minnesota—is indicated to be smaller this year than last.—U. S. D. A.

Western Seedsmen Adopt New By-Laws

A well attended annual meeting of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n was held Oct. 6 and 7 at the President Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

STANLEY FOLSOM of Minneapolis presided.

GAGER VAUGHAN, Chicago, read his report as sec'y.

HENRY WINDHEIM, Omaha, presented his treasurer's annual report. He read the report of the membership committee and the list of applicants for membership was unanimously approved.

FRED ROHNERT, Gilroy, Cal., spoke for the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

WM. A. WHEELER of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, reported an increase of 56 per cent in the production of red clover seed, compared with 1943.

FRITZ LOENHOLDT, of the O.P.A., told of the benefits to farmers of government control.

A cocktail party was given by the Peppard Seed Co. and the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co.

Visiting seedmen were entertained at luncheon by the Ass'n.

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Feedstuffs

Washington, D. C.—Feed wheat allocations for November will be reduced to about one-half of the October allocation, to 18,000,000 bus. on account of the box car shortage.—W. F. A.

Los Angeles, Cal.—No warehouse space being available the Commodity Credit Corporation is said to have piled 1,500,000 bus. of wheat imported from Australia for feed on the ground in the open on a lot leased from the Miller Malting Co.

If you are a car-door seller of cottonseed products you may add a maximum mark-up of \$2 per ton for sales or deliveries of cottonseed hulls and hull bran, or \$3.50 per ton for sales or deliveries of all other cottonseed products.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

New York, N. Y.—At the recent meeting of the American Chemical Society the development of an antioxidant base which includes nicotinic acid and is more effective than any now in use for the preservation of vitamin A was reported by Professor Abraham Taub and Rose Mary Simone.

Boston, Mass.—Walter Berger, chief of the Feed Management Branch, will be one of the speakers at the meeting Nov. 8 of New England feedmen at the Hotel Statler. Fred P. Jeffrey of Massachusetts State College will speak on Poultry Feeding and Management, Jas. G. Watson on Dairy Feeding and Management, and Jack Lacy on What's Ahead for Selling.

Des Moines, Ia.—It was recently brought to our attention that the State Tax Commission was endeavoring to collect State sales tax on cod liver oil and other vitamin oils that the feed dealers were retailing to farmers to mix with their own grains. We took this matter up with the Commission and cited the definitions in the Federal Food and Drug Act that cod liver oil and other vitamins were a food and not used for medical purposes. The Commission is notifying its fieldmen that cod liver oil and vitamin oils used in feeds are not subject to the State sales tax.—Mark G. Thornburg, sec'y, Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Washington, D. C.—Developments in the cattle feeding situation to the end of September point to a moderate increase in the number of cattle to be fed for market during the coming winter compared with a year earlier, the Department of Agriculture reported. Whatever increase may take place will be a result of increased feeding operations in the western corn belt, especially in the 3 states west of the Missouri River, since present indications are that the volume of feeding in the eastern corn belt will be considerably reduced from last season and the total in states outside the corn belt little changed from last year.—U. S. D. A.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Oct. 30 is a double date for feedmen. The morning and afternoon will be devoted to the Animal Nutrition Short Course of the University of Minnesota at Green Hall, St. Paul, with able speakers, including L. C. Norris of Cornell University. The evening will be a meeting of the Northwest Feed Manufacturers and Distributors Ass'n in the Radisson Hotel Gold Room, the dinner costing \$2. Prof. Norris and Dr. Christianson will speak at the dinner. The Nutrition Course will continue Oct. 31, with four lectures and motion pictures. Those contemplating attending the dinner should so inform Sec'y Wayne Fish Monday morning.

Brewers Dried Grains production during September amounted to 18,900 tons, against 22,500 tons in September, 1943, as reported by the W.F.A.

Distillers Dried Grains production during September amounted to 44,400 tons, against 31,000 tons during September, 1943. The production is four times what it was in 1940.—W. F. A.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The local O.P.A. has come down from its \$80,000 demand on Jesse C. Stewart, to \$14,000, and still in dispute. After Mr. Stewart refused to sign a stipulation equivalent to judgment the local O.P.A. began its proceeding.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Texas Nutrition Conference held Oct. 11 and 12 at College Station by the Texas A and M College was attended by 100 from the feed industry. Among the speakers were Geo. O. Burr of the University of Minnesota and R. V. Boucher of Pennsylvania State College.

Brewers Yeast Beneficial to Cattle and Pigs

Addition of dried brewers' yeast to cattle and pig rations has proved advantageous, report R. V. Siebel, P. J. F. Weber and Elsie Singruen, in Biological Abstracts, Vol. 18, No. 6, especially for young animals and breeding stocks. It provides essential proteins and vitamins in the diet, particularly vitamins of the B-complex and ergosterol, the precursor of vitamin D. The feeding of irradiated yeast to dairy cows results in milk which is unusually high in vitamin D.

Mineral Feed Advisory Committee

The O.P.A. has appointed a Mineral Mixed Feed Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee composed of: W. M. Bright, The J. R. Watkins Co., Winona, Minn.; C. S. Langen, Moorman Mfg. Co., Quincy, Ill.; Dr. E. E. Clore, Hoosier Mineral Co., Greenwood, Ind.; M. R. Wright, Barlow, Wright & Shores, Inc., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Paul Casey, Vita Mineral Co., Peoria, Ill.; H. A. Marshall, Walnut Grove Products Co., Inc., Atlantic, Ia.; Paul Van Der Kar, Near's Food Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.; John C. Hickerson, Cudahy Packing Co., Kansas City, Kan.; E. Frank Fox, Fox Chemical Co., Des Moines, Ia.; J. R. McDonald, Transit Grain Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

Vitamin A Use Feed Order Terminated

War Food Order 99, controlling the use of vitamin A in mixed feed for poultry and livestock, has been terminated by the War Food Administration as of Oct. 14. The order has been in effect since May, 1944.

The supply of fish oil, fish-viscera oil, or fish liver oil of low vitamin A potency which is used in mixed feed has improved under the order so that there is now adequate vitamin A to meet normal requirements of the feed industry.

Fish oil of high vitamin A potency, used for pharmaceutical preparations and for food-enrichment purposes, is still not available in sufficient quantities to meet civilian, military, and lend-lease requirements. Use of high potency vitamin A oils for these purposes is controlled by War Production Board Order M-373.

Oilseed Meal and Soybean Orders Terminated

The War Food Administration has terminated War Food Orders No. 26 (Oilseed Meal) and 27 (Soybeans), as these orders are no longer needed. Termination date is Oct. 11.

War Food Order No. 26, issued July 31, 1943, required processors to set aside the remaining supply of oilseed meal produced from the 1942 crop of soybeans, cottonseed, and peanuts for purchase by the Commodity Credit Corporation. War Food Order No. 27, issued on Sept. 15, 1943, restricted the purchase and use of soybeans of the 1943 crop so as to promote the orderly marketing of this commodity.

This action now brings to a total of 57 the number of War Food Orders that have been cancelled.

Oats as a Feed for Beef Cattle

Choice calves returned 162 per cent more than the elevator price for Oklahoma-grown oats over a 5-year period when the oats replaced half of the corn in a calf-fattening ration of corn, cottonseed cake, silage, and ground limestone. In the average feeding periods of 163.8 days with 8.6 steers per lot there were produced average daily gains of 2.25 and 2.24 lbs., respectively, on ground corn alone and the mixture of ground corn and ground oats. Per 100 lbs. of gain, about the same amounts of ground corn or the mixture of ground corn and ground oats were required.

An average daily gain of 2.29 lbs. was produced on a mixture of shelled corn and oats thruout as contrasted with 2.22 lbs. by a group receiving oats during the first 82 days followed by shelled corn for 88 days. Oats with blackstrap molasses was superior to ground corn with molasses. The calves fed half oats and half molasses with cottonseed cake and hay made an average daily gain of 2 lbs., whereas those fed half corn and half molasses made an average daily gain of 1.78 lbs. and those on corn alone as the sole grain 2.06 lbs.

Either grinding or rolling oats decreased the consumption and rate of gain in an 87-day test. No. 2 whole oats was two-thirds as valuable per bushel as corn for wintering calves. Oats was equal to 43 per cent cottonseed cake when fed in excess of the protein needs for wintering beef calves.—Okla. Sta. Bull. 270.

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Ohio Animal Nutrition Conference

H. E. Fredrick of Marysville, O., pres. of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, will act as chairman of the Ohio Animal Nutrition Conference to be held in Plumb Hall of the Ohio State University, Columbus, O., Nov. 9, 10 and 11.

Also on the list of speakers exceptionally well informed on their topics are: Barniger, J. W., Division of Plant Industry, Ohio Department of Agriculture; Bethke, R. M., Department of Animal Industry, the Ohio Agricultural Ex. Sta.; Bell, Don, Department of Animal Industry, the Ohio Agricultural Ex. Sta.; Bevis, Howard L., President of the Ohio State University; Blackman, C. L., Department of Animal Husbandry, O.S.U.; Burroughs, E. W., Department of Veterinary Research, Animal Disease Laboratory, Reynoldsburg, O.; Chapman, Paul W., Dean of Agriculture, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.; Dakan, E. L., Chairman, Poultry Department, O.S.U.; Davison, Howard, Department of Animal Husbandry, O.S.U.; Falconer, J. F., Chairman, Department of Rural Economics, O.S.U.; Griggs, Robert F., National Research Council, Washington, D. C.; Kemper, R. L., The American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Cincinnati, O.; Kennard, D. C., Department of Animal Industry, Ohio Agricultural Ex. Sta.; Kile, Elton, Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Kileville, O.; Krauss, W. E., Chief, Department of Dairy Industry, Ohio Agricultural Ex. Sta.; Lee, Harry B., The Ohio Farmers' Grain Dealers Ass'n, Fostoria, O.; Munroe, C. F., Department of Dairy Industry, Ohio Agricultural Ex. Sta.; Moyer, D. D., Department of Poultry Husbandry, O.S.U.; Olpin, A. R., Director of Industrial Research, O.S.U.; Purves, C. M., Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Sutton, T. S., The Department of Animal Husbandry, O.S.U., and the Department of Dairy Industry, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station; Thompson, W. S., Agricultural Control Laboratories, Ohio Dept. of Ag., and Wilson, H. N., The Ohio Farm Bureau, Columbus, O.

The Program Thursday, Nov. 9

1:30—Greetings, Howard L. Bevis.
1:45—Feed and Food in the World Today, C. M. Purves.
2:30—Current Ohio Feed Supplies and Live Stock Members, J. I. Falconer.
3:15—Recess.
3:30—Tomorrow's Live Stock Industry in the South, Paul W. Chapman.
8:00—Conference Smoker, Hotel Fort Hayes.
"Information, Please." Moderator, Paul W. Chapman.

Friday, Nov. 10

General Session—H. E. Fredrick, Chairman
9:15—The Interest of the National Research Council in Agriculture, Robert F. Griggs.

Elective Sessions A and B

A—H. E. Fredrick, Chairman.
10:15, Feeding Turkeys, D. D. Moyer.
10:50, Recess.
11:00, Building a Hog Supplement to Fit This Year's Grain Supply, Howard Davison.
B—Harold Wilson, Chairman.
10:15, Urea as a Substitute for Protein, T. S. Sutton.
10:50, Recess.
11:00, Rumen Synthesis of the Vitamin B Complex, Wise Burroughs.
12:00, Lunch.

General Session—Harry B. Lee.
1:00—Natural vs. Artificial Sources of Nutrients, R. M. Bethke.

Elective Session A and B.

A—Harry B. Lee, Chairman.
2:30, Sheep Feeding and Management, Don Bell.
3:15, Recess.
3:25, The Feed Man's Interest in Roughages, C. F. Munroe.
B—Elton B. Kile, Chairman.
2:30, Calf Starters, W. E. Krauss.
3:15, Recess.
3:25, Recent Poultry Feeding Research, D. C. Kennard.

Friday Evening, Nov. 10

6:30—Buffet Supper, Hotel Fort Hayes. Toastmaster, E. L. Dakan. Research in War and Peace, A. R. Olpin.

Saturday, Nov. 11

Chairman, R. L. Kemper

9:30, Artificial Insemination of Dairy Cows, C. L. Blackman.
10:15, As I See the Problems of Feed Control, W. S. Thompson.
11:00, Open Forum.
11:30, Distribution of Conference Proceedings.
(Present your registration card at the desk.)
2:00, Ohio State vs. Pittsburgh.

Registration: Plumb Hall (Animal Husbandry Bldg.), 11:00 a.m.-1:30 p.m., Thursday, Nov. 9. Registration fee, \$2.

Reduced Feeding of Wheat and Rye Indicated

During the 1943-44 feeding year (beginning Oct. 1, 1943 an estimated 427 million bushels of wheat and 29 million bushels of rye were fed to livestock. These were the greatest quan-

ties of these grains fed in any year. The quantity of wheat and rye fed during 1944-45 will depend to some extent upon final outturn of the corn crop and to governmental policies with respect to purchasing wheat and its selling price for use as feed.

Present indications are that the quantity of domestic wheat that will be fed during the 1944-45 year beginning Oct. 1 may total about 250 million bushels. This would include wheat fed on farms where grown, plus Government wheat fed. Because of a possible larger quantity of rye required for alcoholic beverages and a relatively large supply of other feeds per animal unit, the quantity of rye for feed in 1944-45 is expected to amount to only about 13 million bushels, 55 per cent less than was fed in 1943-44.—U.S.D.A.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Washington, D. C.—The egg-feed price relationship improved from mid-July to mid-August, but was still below the 10-year (1933-42) average. However, the egg-feed ratio showed greater relative gains than other livestock-feed ratios. The increase in the ratio was due mainly to seasonally higher egg prices. Feed prices remained comparatively stable.—U. S. D. A.

Ascorbic acid, when fed to chicks receiving various purified rations, consistently stimulates the growth rate to a small but definite extent, according to C. A. Elvehjem, E. B. Hart and co-workers. The mechanism of action is not known. Arabinose one per cent in the diet, stimulates growth to the same extent. The effects of ascorbic acid and p-aminobenzoic acid on growth are compared and discussed.

Tests were made of the value of sunflower seeds grown in England for poultry feed and were found entirely satisfactory and an excellent substitute for the cereal grains, reports E. T. Halman in the Journal of Agricultural Science. The eggs produced were excellent in both flavor and quality, as was the liver of one bird. The seeds were quite digestible, gave more energy than the cereals on an equal weight basis and were palatable when fed to the flock under competitive conditions.

California Poultry Nutritional Conference

The Poultry Division of the University of California announces a Poultry Nutrition Conference to be held in cooperation with the California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n and other groups of the Poultry Industry, on Thursday, Oct. 19, starting at 9:30 a. m., and closing at 4:00 p. m., in Room 113, Agricultural Hall, University of California Campus, Berkeley, Calif.

The purpose of this conference is to review new findings in Poultry Nutrition and to consider the future problems in poultry feeds. The Conference is open to all persons interested in the various stages of Poultry Nutrition.

Turkey Meat Quality Affected by Protein Concentrates

M. O. North of the Wyoming Agr. Exp. Station compared the quality of the meat of broad breasted bronze turkeys fed from 8 to 26 weeks of age on rations containing protein supplements of 33 and 60 per cent of the 20 per cent protein in the rations from plant and animal sources. When the three vegetable proteins, maize gluten meal, soybean meal and cottonseed meal, separately made up 33 per cent of the protein concentrate, few differences were noted. However, when 60 per cent of the protein was from these sources or from dried skimmed milk, dried buttermilk, or meat and bone scrap, obvious differences were found.

Cottonseed meal produced slightly smaller gains than the other protein concentrates. Maize gluten meal produced yellow color of the dressed carcass. Dried skimmed milk gave a less intense aroma in the breast meat, but no difference was found in the thigh meat. A coarser texture in the breast meat was produced when soybean meal and cottonseed meal were fed than when the proteins were obtained from cereal grains, but no differences were found in the thigh meat.

The breast and thigh meats were drier when protein supplements, including 60 per cent cottonseed meal were included and the juice was of poorer quality. Maize gluten meal gave a better quality of juice than the other protein concentrates.

Protein Requirements of Turkeys

Studies of the growth of 180 turkey poults of both sexes on mash containing 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 and 32 per cent protein showed that the greatest gains were made by hens on the 29 per cent and by toms on the 32 per cent protein mash. However, from 17 to 28 weeks of age toms gained faster with the lower protein mashes.

The level of protein in the mash appeared to have no influence on the rate of feathering or degree of finish. Turkeys made satisfactory growth from 10 weeks of age to maturity on a developing mash containing approximately 18 per cent protein.—Wash. Exp. Sta.

Diet and Hatchability

Groups of pullets were placed in either open-front houses or in batteries and received a ration low in riboflavin, consisting of grains and by-products, menhaden meal, soybean oil meal, vitamin A and D feeding oil and mineral supplements. Hatchability in the former varied over a period of 18 months from 50 to 80 per cent of fertile eggs; in the latter group hatchability fell to under 10 per cent within a month and was always lower than that of eggs produced in the open-front houses.

Good hatchability, about 80 per cent, resulted from the addition to the basal ration of 4.5 mg. synthetic vitamin B-1, or of 5 per cent of dried skimmed milk. A similar beneficial effect on hatchability was produced by the addition to the basal ration of 10 per cent of the dried faeces from pullets on the basal ration. Other additions tried, e.g., calcium pantothenate, vitamin B-6, choline, nicotinic acid, ascorbic acid and p-aminobenzoic acid, had no effect.—Maryland Exp. Station.

Influence of Starting Rations on Subsequent Growth

Two experiments with young chicks are described in Poultry Science by R. E. Roberts and C. W. Carrick of Purdue University, in which the starting ration contained about 20 per cent protein and the finishing ration 16 per cent protein. The experiment lasted for 12 weeks and one group received the starting ration for the whole period, one the finishing ration, a third group received the starting ration for 6 weeks and the finishing ration for the rest of the period, while the fourth group received the starting and finishing rations in the reverse order.

During the first 6 weeks the chicks which received the starting ration made more rapid gains than those which received the finishing ration and this was maintained for the next 6 weeks regardless of whether they were continued on the same ration or were changed at 6 weeks from the starting to the finishing or from the finishing to the starting ration. Chicks which changed from the starting to the finishing ration at 6 weeks made as rapid gains from 6 to 12 weeks as those which were continued on the starting ration.

During the first 6 weeks the starting ration was slightly more efficient than the finishing

ration while chicks which were changed from the starting to the finishing ration at 6 weeks made more efficient gains from 6 to 12 weeks than those which continued on the starting ration. Food consumption during the first 6 weeks was only about 20 per cent while that consumed from 6 to 12 weeks was about 80 per cent of the total for the whole period. There was no difference in the viability of the chicks on the 16 and 20 per cent protein rations.

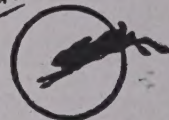
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Meeting of Illinois Feed Ass'n

The Illinois Feed Ass'n held its first annual convention Oct. 2 and 3 at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, Ill., with John J. White of Beardstown presiding. Treas. Victor C. Dewein of Forsyth reported 552 members had joined.

Dean Rusk opened the afternoon session with an address on post-war agriculture, emphasizing the importance of milling by-products as feeds.

Larry Wherry of the Feed Industry Council gave a talk on barnyard economics.

Ray Bowden, executive vice-pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, said: "Grain and feed men are not afraid of the future. The industry is now affected by rules and regulations not passed by any legislative body, but the corner grocer works under 29 government orders. And some of the government feed rules are a blessing to the industry."

H. G. Miller, supervisor of the state department of revenue, explained the application of the retailer's occupational tax to feed dealers and hatcherymen.

Dr. Cliff Carpenter led a panel discussion.

Tom Dyer of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. said: "The feed business is changing. For a few years it has not been necessary to sell, because users wanted everything that was available. Now conditions have changed, and we will have a serious job of selling."

Ray Bowden was toastmaster at the banquet, where Col. Jack Major of Paducah, Ky., told of his experiences in entertaining service men in the South Pacific.

The following morning the Ass'n entertained the feed salesmen at breakfast.

Proper Use of Pellets

Supplementing the mash with pellets at noon is one way of increasing egg production, and at a saving in labor over the old wet mash system.

More and more poultrymen are realizing that the feeding of pellets in addition to the regular mash makes it possible to maintain an even consumption of mash day by day. This is important in maintaining uniform high production, uniform egg size, and thoroughly nourished birds that have the stamina to resist colds and kindred diseases.

Birds can eat pellets readily and can consume large quantities in a short period of time without drinking a lot of water. To consume the same amount of mash in meal form would take a long time, because after two or three mouthfuls of mash the bird must get a drink of water to wash the mash down into the crop.

It is just as hard for a chicken to eat mash as it is for you to eat crackers without having something to help wash it down. The pellets tho do not stick to the walls of the esophagus. Instead they readily pass along into the crop and in a few minutes' time a bird can consume all it needs. According to the University of Illinois, birds can consume in 20 minutes the same amount of mash in pellet form that they can mash in six hours.

Many poultrymen in years past have tried to get adequate mash consumption by feeding a wet mash. Pellets mean a real saving in labor and provide the same benefits as a wet mash without the dangers. There isn't the danger of overfeeding on pellets, nor the danger of flushing the birds, nor having feed that is left to get sour and moldy before it is eaten.

When birds have colds or anything that interferes with the nasal passages, it is difficult for them to eat. As a consequence, such birds are ravenous for grain and as a result do not get an adequate amount of vitamins, minerals, or proteins.

We feel sure you agree that if you were to take the mash feed away for a week from your hens, you would throw them into a tail spin as far as egg production is concerned. That's

exactly what you do when you only feed dry mash to birds with colds or nasal troubles.

Be sure, that at any time your birds have difficulty in eating mash, or you notice signs of wheezing, you give the birds all the pellets they will eat. Instead of just a noon feeding of pellets keep them before the birds.

The amount of pellets to feed depends upon the weather and the condition of the birds. In ordinary weather we suggest feeding lightly, possibly two pounds per day for each hundred birds. Step up this quantity to four or six pounds whenever, due to weather conditions, mash consumption drops off. The main thing is to see that the total amount of mash and pellets consumed per day is about the same.—The Quaker Oats Co.

Revision of Voluntary Protein Limitation Agreement

The supplies of meat scraps, tankage and fish meal are in better relationship to total proteins than any time during the past two years. Adjustments in livestock and poultry numbers have been made which help ease the demand for feed, and give us a better rounded supply for all types of feeding.

"Also, the feed industry is now operating under War Food Order No. 9, which effectively limits the usage of all types of proteins and maintains a close check on the over-all protein supply. Because of this we feel it is no longer necessary to maintain the limitations on total proteins that have existed since February, 1943, under the Voluntary Protein Limitation Agreement."

J. A. McConnell, chairman of the Feed Industry Council, continues that the feed industry welcomes this opportunity to offer protein supplements for all classes of livestock and poultry more freely. With the full cooperation and approval of the Feed Management Branch of the War Food Administration, the Feed Industry Council now makes the following recommendations:

It is no longer necessary to maintain the limitations on the animal protein levels or the total protein content of mixed feeds as provided by the U.S.D.A.-Feed Industry Council Voluntary Protein Conservation Program which

has been in effect since February, 1943.

The adjustment in livestock and poultry numbers now makes it possible for feed manufacturers to follow the judgment of their own nutritionists and nutritionists from the state colleges and experiment stations regarding the total protein content of their feeds, as well as the animal protein levels.

We should continue to practice protein conservation and total feed conservation, and make every effort to avoid waste in any form.

Feed manufacturers, feed dealers and feeders are deserving of high praise for their co-operation in following the Voluntary Protein Conservation Program during the period of very tight supplies.

Jobbers' Markup 75c on Peanut Meal

Effective Oct. 28 the O.P.A. has set a uniform markup of 75 cents per ton on jobbers' sales of peanut oil meal products instead of 50 cents on carload sales and \$1 per ton on less than carload sales.

Pool car sales remain at \$1.

Formerly peanut oil meal products were priced under Maximum Price Regulation No. 442, which has been revoked and superseded by Supplement No. 7, to F.P.R. No. 3.

Oilseed Meal and Soybean Orders Terminated

The War Food Administration has terminated War Food Orders Nos. 26 (Oilseed Meal) and 27 (Soybeans), as these orders are no longer needed. Termination date was Oct. 11, 1944.

War Food Order No. 26, issued July 31, 1943, required processors to set aside the remaining supply of oilseed meal produced from the 1942 crop of soybeans, cottonseed, and peanuts for purchase by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

War Food Order No. 27, issued on Sept. 15, 1943, restricted the purchase and use of soybeans of the 1943 crop so as to promote the orderly marketing of this commodity.

IN 60 MINUTES

One 24-inch Eriez Non-Electric Magnetic Separator

installed in a 45° angle chute or hopper will remove the largest pieces of tramp iron as well as nails, bolts and nuts, tools, wire, steel inserts, rust particles from 5500 Cubic Feet or about 95 Tons of grains, feed, alfalfa, oyster shells and fertilizers

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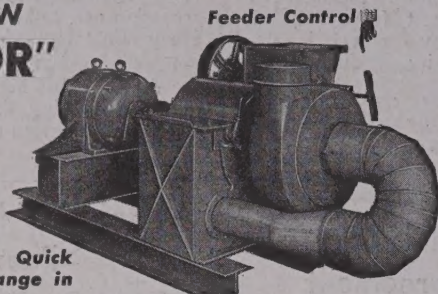
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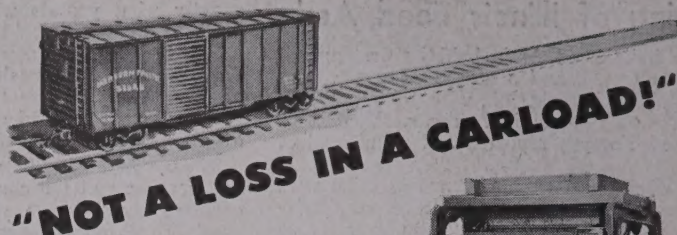
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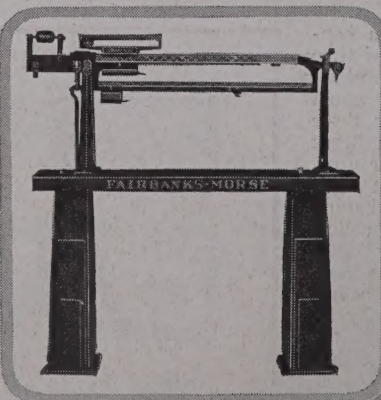
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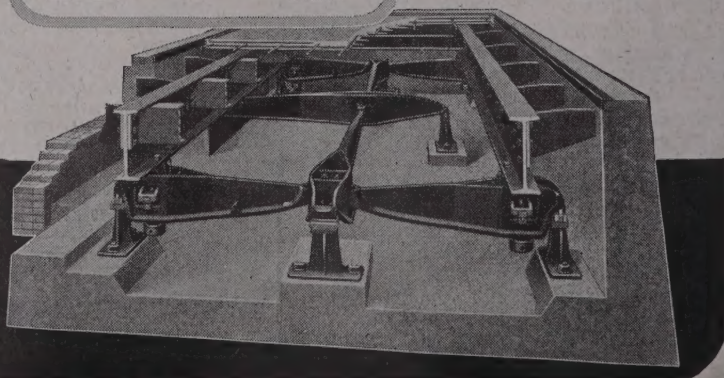
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